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ABSTRACT

This instructional packet is designed to introduce students to primary source material by having them participate in an historical "what might have been." Students engage in critical thinking and document analysis, and through the process learn about Operation OVERLORD and World War II in general. This spy kit centers on Operation OVERLORD (the Allied plan for D-Day) and allows students to play the role of fictitious German agents who penetrate General Dwight Eisenhower's headquarters to secretly photograph, within a short time period, several critically important operations, planning, and intelligence documents. The spy kit scenario, appropriate for high school students, is one of several formats which can be designed to teach students about World War II and can be readily modified to fit the needs of individual classes and students. The packet contains: (1) "Teacher's Guide"; (2) "Objectives"; (3) "Descriptions of Documents" (12 primary sources); (4) "Historical Background"; (5) "Glossary of Selected Terms"; (6) "Evaluate a Primary Source"; (7) "Evaluate a Web Site"; (8) "Web Sites"; (9) "Learning Activity"; (10) "Select Bibliography: D-Day" (20 items); and (11) "Select Bibliography: World War II" (13 items). Also included are the primary source historical documents. The packet contains historical documents for interdisciplinary use, such as leaflets in French, Dutch, Norwegian, German, and Spanish, maps and posters in foreign languages, and photographs. (BT)

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ED 467 056

# WORLD WAR II SPY KIT

SO 033 983

## "The Great Nazi Intelligence Coup"

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Each Presidential Library contains a museum and provides an active series of public programs. Also included in the Presidential Library system is the Nixon Presidential Materials Staff, which administers the Nixon Presidential materials under the terms of the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act, and the William J. Clinton Presidential Materials Project in Little Rock, Arkansas, which administers the Clinton Presidential materials. When a President leaves office, NARA establishes a Presidential project until a new Presidential library is built and transferred to the Government.

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# FROM THE AUTHOR

The mission of the Eisenhower Library is to preserve and make available historical documentation relating to the life and times of Dwight D. Eisenhower. Our holdings include written and photographic records of many of the most important world events of the twentieth century. By encouraging and facilitating use of these historical materials, it is our hope that students and teachers alike, undertaking this research in primary historical materials, will gain a greater knowledge of our nation's and world's past. Such knowledge can, we believe, help develop deeper understanding of current issues confronting our nation, resulting in more positive and widespread citizen participation in public affairs.

The staff at the Eisenhower Library is very interested in making our historical resources available to a wider and younger audience. One of the most practical ways of doing this is to produce document packets for educational use in schools. Archivists can and should ally themselves with teachers in cooperative working relationships. This is, we think, the *raison d'être* for document packets.

During the early 1990s— the years commemorating the 50th Anniversary of World War II—the Eisenhower Library produced a document packet relating to the war. Students were challenged with examining facsimile copies of key wartime documents and making determinations as to which documents were most significant. The scenario suggested for this project called for a student to play the role of enemy agent, gaining access to highly sensitive documents. We selected a well-documented event, which, if the outcome had been different, might have significantly altered the course of history—D-Day, June 6, 1944. We asked, *"What if the Allied landings in Normandy had failed?"* Some of the documents in the packet provide critical information, which, in the hands of enemy agents, would have almost certainly have changed the outcome of the Allied landings in France in June 1944. We included among these sensitive, high-level documents two or three which would have been more routine in nature, and one which was produced in Allied headquarters as a joke.

Speaking personally, one of the most satisfying experiences we have as archivists at the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library is to see a young person become excited about studying history. It is our hope that this Spy Kit document packet will stimulate such interest.

David Haight
Archivist
January 4, 2002

# TEACHER'S GUIDE

## INTRODUCTION:

This project is designed to introduce students to primary source material by having them participate in an exercise in historical "what might have been." Students will engage in critical thinking and document analysis and, through the process, will learn more about Operation OVERLORD and World War II in general. This "Spy Kit" centers on Operation OVERLORD and is designed to allow students to play the role of fictitious German agents who penetrate General Eisenhower's headquarters to secretly photograph, within a short time period, a few critically important operations planning and intelligence documents.

The "Spy Kit" scenario is one of several formats, which can be designed to teach students about World War II and can be readily modified to fit the needs of individual classes and students. For example, the number of documents included in this packet can be increased and substitutions made to further specific teaching objectives. While this project suggests a 20 to 30 minute time frame for identifying critically important military planning documents by a student acting as a German Agent, more time for document analysis will probably be needed before or after enacting the 20 to 30 minute espionage scenarios.

This packet is appropriate for high school students and may be used for either regular or advanced placement classes. It can probably be used most effectively in a smaller classroom (10-12 students), but can be adapted to fit larger classes with students working in groups of approximately four or five.

## MEANING OF THE TERM "D-DAY":

D-Day is a military term used to designate the unnamed day on which an operation commences. The operation may be an assault, amphibious landing, or bombardment. The second day of the operation would be D+1, the third day would be D+2, etc. [Note: H-Hour refers to the hour the operation begins on D-Day.] By use of generic terms such as D-Day and H-Hour, military planners do not have to modify an operation plan if the intended commencement date changes due to weather or other unforeseen circumstances. For example, everyone involved in the operation will know that at H+12 [12 hours after beginning time on first day] the "XYZ Bridge" should be captured or that on D+3, the fourth day of action, the troops should be 10 miles inland from the beaches.

There have been (and continue to be) many D-Days, but the most famous D-Day in history is June 6, 1944, the allied invasion of Normandy.

## TEACHER PREPARATION:

Thoroughly review World War II and D-Day with the sources you have on hand. Next, consult with your school's librarian (media specialist) and compile an inventory of books, bound periodicals from the era,

audiovisual materials and computer software on these topics at your school. Review the books listed in the select bibliography provided with this project and determine which ones would be most helpful to you and your students to undertake this project. Visit with your librarian about purchasing these books for the school library if your departmental or classroom budget is inadequate. Consider purchasing posters, packages of photographs, and maps that will capture student interest. Your local historical society likely houses fascinating primary sources on the topic of World War II and D-Day. Check the vertical file, photo index and manuscript index. There may well be local veterans who participated in D-Day. Consider making photocopies of articles and manuscripts and ordering a few photographs. Using your collection of resource materials, plan to set up a World War II and D-Day resource center in your classroom for student use while you work on the Spy Kit.

Ideally, instructors using this or other primary source teaching packets should feel free to consult with the Eisenhower Library staff. Check out the Library's web site, which contains a number of D-Day primary sources. This project has a list of useful web sites, where you can find the Library's URL. The Eisenhower Library houses a wealth of archival materials on World War II and D-Day, and we encourage teachers to consider doing primary research here; however, it is not essential, for the successful use of document packets in the classroom.

## STUDENT PREPARATION:

Ideally, the Spy Kit will be integrated into the classroom study of World War II, although it could be used as a self-contained unit to teach about the importance of primary sources in the study of history. Before using the project, teachers should ensure that students are introduced to World War II through discussions, lectures, reading assignments, and preliminary testing to measure basic knowledge. To derive the most education value from this project, students must start with an adequate background of World War II and the era that surrounds it. Students should be able to explain the primary causes of the war and to list major nations, alliances, political leaders, and commanders. In addition, students should be familiar with significant events and a general chronology of the war. Both physical and cultural geography figured prominently in the planning and successful implementation of D-Day. Climate and weather, tides and currents, relative and absolute location, topography, infrastructure, and cultural considerations should be touched on during the initial instruction on World War II. The documents contained in this package will effectively reinforce students' prior knowledge.

## NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR HISTORY:

The World War II Spy Kit: The Great Nazi Intelligence Coup addresses the National Standards for History, especially the five Standards in Historical Thinking which include (1) Chronological Thinking, (2) Historical Comprehension, (3) Historical Analysis and Interpretation, (4) Historical Research Capabilities, and (5) Historical Issue-Analysis and Decision-making. Within the content Standards, this project supports Era 8, Standard 3B for U.S. History and Era 8, Standard 4B for World History. An online copy of the National Standards for History may be found at www.sscnet.ucla.edu/nchs or you may contact the National Center for History in the Schools, University of California, Los Angeles, 1100 Glendon Avenue, Suite 927, Box 951588, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1588.

## INTERDISCIPLINARY FEATURE:

A selection of interdisciplinary documents has been included in this project. There are a number of leaflets in a wide variety of European foreign languages, among them French, Spanish, German, Dutch, Flemish, and Norwegian. In most instances, English translations are provided. The project also includes four propaganda posters, five maps, and four photographs. (There are a number of D-Day photographs located on the Eisenhower Library's web site at www.eisenhower.utexas.edu/dl/hd.htm.) Teachers using this project may wish to add an interdisciplinary feature to their own curriculum and/or may want to share these primary source documents with colleagues who teach government, geography, art, psychology, or communications.

## NOTE FROM THE EDUCATION SPECIALIST:

Today we recognize that the integration of primary source materials into the curriculum is an invaluable tool in the improvement of K-12 education. After a sometimes-hesitant start, teachers now feel more comfortable with incorporating documents, photographs, and artifacts into their lessons, and students have demonstrated that they are far more capable than we ever imagined at reading and analyzing them. What is more, students who "discover" history through primary resources, develop an affection—even a passion—for the discipline that is rarely matched through more traditional methods.

The "World War II Spy Kit: The Great Nazi Intelligence Coup" is a curriculum lesson that will transport your students back more than half a century to be a part of history as the Allies prepare to launch Operation OVERLORD. They will assume the role of Nazi spies who breach Allied security to steal top-secret documents, critical to the success, or failure, of D-Day, the invasion of Normandy. Students will analyze documents, prioritize them, and provide rationale for their decision making. Lastly, students will create their own scenario of how history "might have been" if the D-Day invasion had been thwarted by successful Nazi intelligence.

Our Presidential Libraries are truly national treasures, and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library in Abilene, Kansas, houses impressive collections of World War II manuscripts, audiovisual materials, and artifacts. What is contained in this lesson is but a tiny representation of the rich collections that are available for research. Although it may not have been typical for teachers to do primary research in the past, that is rapidly changing. We encourage you to come to the Eisenhower Library or any other of the other Presidential Libraries or to the National Archives to do research. It will be an experience that will be unlike any other you have experienced in your career and it will change forever how you view your role as teacher.

Kim E. Barbieri
Education Specialist

# OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of this exercise is to enhance students' appreciation of history and their knowledge of World War II by introducing them to historical World War II documents and enabling them to develop critical thinking and analytic skills.

Upon completion of this project, students will:

1. Identify factual information in specific documents.
2. Distinguish critical military information of high intelligence value from routing administrative data of lower intelligence value.
3. Identify false or irrelevant information.
4. Look at an event (Operation OVERLORD) from various perspectives. (American, British, Russian, French and German).
5. Recognize basic military terms of World War II.
6. Understand the importance of Operation OVERLORD to the Allied winning of World War II in Europe.
7. Gain knowledge of geography of England, the English Channel, the French coast and Europe in general.
8. Gain an appreciation of the complexity of conducting a massive, combined Anglo-American operation.
9. Identify intelligence information and intelligence collection systems.

SECONDARY OR ADDITIONAL OBJECTIVES might include encouraging students to understand need for tight security during Operation OVERLORD. This can lead into a discussion of national security information. Students might consider what determines the sensitivity of information and why certain information can remain security-classified and potentially sensitive years after an event has taken place.

# DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS

INTRODUCTION:

The documents used in this project are from the holdings of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library and were part of the files created by General Eisenhower and his command when they planned Operation OVERLORD. These formerly highly classified documents have, with the end of World War II and the passage of time, lost their sensitivity and have been declassified as a result of agency representatives or Eisenhower Library staff members applying agency declassification guidelines. The documents may be innocuous now, but they reflect part of the history of World War II. In the spring of 1944, these were some of the most sensitive documents in the world and their release at that time would have had disastrous consequences.

DOCUMENTS:

1. Message, SHAEF to AGWAR, signed "Eisenhower," dated January 23, 1944. General Eisenhower relayed his views on the OVERLORD plan to the United States War Department (AGWAR), the British War Office (TROOPERS) and the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Eisenhower emphasized the importance of conducting a successful operation and urged that the size of the initial assault be expanded to five divisions, specifying locations for expanding the assault.

2. Message, signed "Eisenhower" to USFOR [US Forces in London], October 3, 1943. General Eisenhower talked about Anglo-American and inter-service teamwork and commented favorably on Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery's visit to Eisenhower's headquarters. Eisenhower also relayed a message to Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

3. Message, General [George] Marshall, [Chief of Staff, US Army] to General Eisenhower, January 1944. General Marshall commented on developments on the Italian Front and expressed concern over possible measures that the Germans might take to crush OVERLORD. Gave force levels and indications of possible German capabilities. Contains reference to MAGIC, a term referring to intelligence gleaned from the United States' breaking of Japanese diplomatic and naval codes.

4. Message, Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery, signed "Omar Bradley," to Marshall for Eisenhower. Montgomery reported on OVERLORD and recommended that the initial assault area is widened and five divisions are sent in on first assault. Also commented on ANVIL.

5. COSSAC (44) 10, January 11, 1944. To Commanding General, First Army group (Omar Bradley), signed "F.E. Morgan," Chief of Staff to the Supreme Commander (Designate). This document outlined the OVERLORD plan developed in 1943 by COSSAC. Although the plan was revised, it contained basic information on the locations of the landings along with objectives to be attained and indicated a target date of May 1, 1944, or shortly after for the assault.

6. Memorandum, Lt. Col. Donald F. Hall to Commanding Officer, PWB, AFHQ (Psychological Warfare Branch, Allied Forces Headquarters), December 19, 1943. Includes attached reports in French. This is a "trick" document with no relevance to Operation OVERLORD whatsoever. See if students can figure out that this document was prepared by someone in Allied Force Headquarters in the Mediterranean Theater with a sense of humor. It was prepared as a military intelligence report on the birth of Christ.

7. Letter from G.C. Marshall to General Eisenhower, March 15, 1944, plus attachment. This letter and attachment outline the basis upon which the ULTRA intelligence was provided to field commands. Note that even now, small portions of this document have been excised for national security reasons.

8. Memorandum, Robert E. Baker for Chief of Staff (General Walter Bedell Smith was Chief of General Eisenhower's staff at Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force), February 3, 1944. This memorandum outlined Plan BODYGUARD, the overall deception plan used against Germany in conjunction with OVERLORD.

9. Operation OVERLORD Cover Operation—(Pas De Calais) Appreciation, November 20, 1943. This document outlined in detail the Allied plan for deceiving the enemy into believing the main assault would come in the Pas De Calais area and thus was intended to divert enemy forces away from the Normandy beaches.

10. Message, General Marshall to General Eisenhower, April 29, 1944. This message referred to political and diplomatic difficulties resulting from public gaffe made by General George Patton before a club sponsored by a British women's organization. Patton asserted the ". . . it is the evident destiny of the British and Americans to rule the worlds. . . ." Marshall talked about Patton and his value as a commander.

11. Minutes of Plenary Session at Eureka (Tehran) Conference, November 30, 1943. This is a portion of the record of a high level meeting between President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Marshal Joseph Stalin, along with the Anglo-American Combined Chiefs of Staff. These minutes contain information on probable date for OVERLORD and supporting operation in Southern France and discussion of coordinating OVERLORD with Soviet offensive.

12. First US Infantry Division assault map dated April 1944, showing obstacles and defenses on OMAHA beach.

INTERDISCIPLINARY DOCUMENTS:

LEAFLETS

- Leaflet in French (front and back) with English translation
  (Le général Eisenhowers s'adresse aux peuples des Pays Occupés)
  (LES ARMEES ALLIEES DEBARQUENT)

- Map in French (front and back) of transportation and communication routes
  (BELGIQUE ET FRANCE Principales voies de communications)
  (Message aux agents des services du Transport et des Communications)

(Bericht aan de agenten van het Verkeerswezen)

- Leaflet in Dutch (front and back) with English translation
  (Geallieerde troepen landen!)
  (MANNEN EN VROUWEN VAN NEDERLANDS)

- Leaflet in Norwegian (front and back) with English translation
  (KONGEN TIL SIT FOLK)
  (De allierte Troppers landstigning er begyndt!)

- Leaflet in German (front and back) with English translation
  (Sternenbanner, London, den 23, August 1944)

- Leaflet in Spanish (four pages)
  (Carta de América)

MAPS

- Situation in Europe, 6 June 1944
- Order of Battle OB West, 6 June 1944
- Overlord Area
- The Final Overlord Plan
- Allied Assault Routes

POSTERS

- No caption (depicts Hitler and Mussolini)
- Fascisti Repubblicani
- Fuori i tedeschi
- No caption (depicts the Allies)

PHOTOGRAPHS

- OVERLORD commanders meeting, January 1944, General Eisenhower, Walter B. Smith, Omar Bradley, Arthur Tedder, Bernard Montgomery, Trafford Leigh-Mallory, Bertram Ramsay.

- American GIs during practice run for D-Day, January 1944, England, Slapton Sands (three photos).

# HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This project included a fictitious scenario depicting an enemy agent's acquisition of critical military information from the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force (SHAEF), General Eisenhower's headquarters for commanding the combined Anglo-American forces against Nazi Germany in Northwest Europe in 1944-45. To develop this scenario we should ask the question: what intelligence coup by the Germans would have enabled them to inflict maximum damage on the Allied military effort in Europe during World War II? The Library staff believes that if the Germans could have covertly acquired the plans for Operation OVERLORD, including deception plans and simultaneously learned of ULTRA, the name give to intelligence acquired by the Americans and British from intercepting and decoding German military messages, the enemy could have done great damage to Allied military operations. The results might have been as follows:

1. The Germans learn of the Allied plan to launch a major amphibious assault on specified beaches on the Normandy coast during the late spring of 1944.

2. German forces are secretly deployed in order to stack the defenses overwhelmingly along these beaches.

3. German Intelligence learns of the ULTRA system so German military codes are secretly changed, rendering ULTRA worthless.

4. The Germans engage in their own deceptions to encourage the Allies to believe the Germans are planning for an Allied assault at Pas-de-Calais and fuel these deceptions by sending messages which the Allies are allowed to intercept.

5. The Anglo-American assault is launched on June 6, 1944, as planned, on the Normandy beaches, meeting unexpectedly heavy resistance and is defeated disastrously with heavy losses.

6. The opening of the second front in Europe is delayed indefinitely. The Germans bring into operation during the summer of 1944, the guided V-1 and V-2 missiles, which make the rebuilding of decimated invasion forces infinitely difficult.

7. The Germans then shift massive forces to the Eastern front, launch a major offensive against the Russian forces, inflicting huge losses. Joseph Stalin, under tremendous pressure within the Kremlin because of these setbacks and incensed because of the failure of the Americans and British to establish a beachhead on the French coast, makes peace with Germany. Germany then can concentrate on making Fortress Europe virtually impregnable.

8. Eventually, the Allies do defeat Germany but not before England is devastated with a barrage of V-1 and V-2 rockets. More resources are poured into the Manhattan Project, which then is able to speed up its scheduled production of the atomic bomb. In the summer of 1945, the first atomic bombs fall on Germany instead of Japan. Germany then surrenders but only after the country is in total ruins and much of Europe, including Italy and France, is totally impoverished and is left teetering on the brink of communist domination.

INTRODUCTION:

Before moving into the scenario let us first look briefly at Operation OVERLORD and at ULTRA to understand their significance. OVERLORD was the code name for the largest of a series of amphibious operations launched by the United States and Great Britain against the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy and Japan) during World War II. It was the Allies' supreme effort in Western Europe to defeat Germany by striking directly at her forces.

THE DILEMMA OF A CROSS-CHANNEL INVASION:

Plans for possible Anglo-American military collaboration against Germany were laid at least a year or more before the United States became directly involved in the War in December, 1941. From the time the British forces were evacuated from the clutches of the German Army at Dunkirk, France, in May, 1940, British and American planners contemplated a future cross-channel attack on the German forces with many of these planners believing such an attack to be essential to victory over Germany. During the years 1942-43 planning went on as American forces were built up in Great Britain and as the United States, Great Britain and Russia waged war on Germany on other fronts. Russia bore the brunt of the ground military action during these years and consequently suffered heavy casualties. It should not be surprising to note that Russian ruler Joseph Stalin urged the United States and Great Britain to relieve some of the pressure by opening another front against Germany in Western Europe.

After considerable deliberation and after much pressure from Stalin, the British and United States in November 1943 formally committed themselves to launching Operation OVERLORD in 1944. Even before that time, the organization known as COSSAC (Chief of Staff to the Supreme Allied Commander ETO [designated] and his invasion planning staff) had developed a plan calling for an Allied assault on selected beaches on the coast of Normandy in France. This plan was approved by the Anglo-American Combined Chiefs of Staff and during the early months of 1944 the logistics and other details necessary for implementation were worked out.

PLANNING OPERATION OVERLORD:

Throughout their elaborate planning, the Allied leaders knew that launching the attack would not be easy. The Germans fortified the European coasts from the Franco-Spanish border to Norway and made plans to defeat any assault at the beaches. Consequently, the Americans and British had to keep the enemy guessing where and when the attack would come so that Germany would keep its forces spread out. The Normandy coast was the assault target but the Allies devised elaborate deception plans intended to make the Germans believe the assault would come at the narrow point in the English Channel at Pas-de-Calais, France or elsewhere. The deception plans called for feinting actions aimed at Norway and other places to divert enemy attention from the assault area. Finally, a ghost army of 50 divisions and a million men under the command of General George Patton was created on paper and in the message traffic to also keep the enemy off balance.

INTELLIGENCE:

The Allies were assisted in their deception plans by ULTRA, the name given to the intelligence obtained by the British from intercepting, decoding, and reading German enciphered radio communications. Early in the war, British intelligence broke the German military codes and the Allies relied heavily on this intelligence information. By reading intercepted German messages during the spring of 1944, the Allies knew their deception plans were justified as they were informed on German uncertainty as to where the expected Allied assault would land.

SECURITY:

Security was absolutely essential to the success of OVERLORD since the Allies depended on surprise and deception as important elements of the operation. If the Germans had learned of the locations and approximate date of the assaults on the Normandy beaches, they could have strengthened defenses there, increasing their chances of defeating the invasion. If the enemy found out about the Allies' ULTRA capability, they would have quickly changed their codes, rendering this intelligence system worthless. Thus strict security measures were imposed as plans for the invasion developed. Documents pertaining to invasion plans were highly security-classified and access to these was limited to a selected number of people with a clearly designated need to know. Such invasion documents were slugged with the control marking BIGOT, which indicated, even more that the classification marks TOP SECRET or SECRET, the restricted nature of the information.

Tight censorship on correspondence, including diplomatic correspondence, was imposed. Civilians were prohibited from entering the southern beach areas of England where the invasion forces were gathering. General Eisenhower issued strict orders for his commanders to keep their mouths shut about invasion plans. Violation of the orders, even inadvertently, by any American officer resulted in a swift reduction in rank and a trip back to the United States in disgrace with the officer's military career probably ruined.

THE ALLIES PREVAIL:

The results of Operation OVERLORD are now history. On D-Day, June 6, 1944, an invasion force of over 156,000 Americans, British, Canadians, and other nationalities successfully landed at five beaches code named OMAHA, UTAH, GOLD, JUNO, and SWORD. United States forces landing on OMAHA beach encountered the stiffest resistance and the outcome there remained in doubt for several hours. Casualties for the day for all Allied forces probably totaled between 9,000 and 10,000 with perhaps 3,000 killed. Many of the losses were at OMAHA beach. These totals are rough estimates and an accurate record of D-Day casualties may not exist.

The invasion force established itself in Normandy and eventually broke out of the Normandy hedgerow country and launched offensives, which pushed the Germans out of France. The Allied drive continued, stalled temporarily in the Huertgen Forest and in the Ardennes before finally crossing into Germany and meeting Russian forces on the Elbe River. The war in Europe ended May 8, 1945.

# GLOSSARY OF SELECTED TERMS

A-2: The Military Intelligence Section of the Air Staff.

AGWAR: Adjutant General, War Department.

AMILCAR: General Eisenhower's advanced command post in North Africa near Tunis.

ANVIL: Code name for Anglo-American invasion of Southern France in August 1944.

BIGOT: This was a classification term on highly secret documents indicating that they should be handled and distributed to a limited number of specifically designated personnel. In 1944 this term was used on documents dealing with OVERLORD planning.

BODYGUARD: Deception plan for OVERLORD. Before the assault BODYGUARD was intended to lead the enemy to believe that the invasion would be in the Pas de Calais area. After the assault it was intended to lead the Germans to believe that the main assault was still to come. Later it became FORTITUDE.

BRIDGEHEAD: An area of ground held or to be gained on the enemy's side of an obstacle.

BUSHY PARK: Location of SHAEF Headquarters near Kingston-on-Themes on the outskirts of London. Codename: WIDEWING.

CCS: Combined United States and British Chiefs of Staff.

COSSAC: Chief of Staff to the Supreme Allied Commander (Designate) and his invasion planning staff. This staff was established to plan OVERLORD and functioned prior to General Eisenhower's assuming the post of Supreme Allied Commander in January 1944. COSSAC was headed by Lt. General Frederic E. Morgan, a British officer.

D-DAY: The first day of any military operation. June 6, 1944, the date of the assault on the Normandy beaches, is probably the most famous D-Day and the one with which we are concerned with in this project. The term, however, can refer to the first day of any other military operation.

DIVISION: A major military administrative and tactical unit or formation, which combines in itself the necessary arms and services for sustained combat. Components include brigades and regiments who in turn are composed of battalions, companies, platoons, and squads. An infantry division also normally includes attached artillery units and possibly other elements. During World War II, infantry divisions at full strength contained slightly over 14,000 men.

ENIGMA: The main machine used by the Germans in World War II for encoding messages to be transmitted by radio. ENIGMA contained a complex arrangement, which provided an enormous number of possible encoding positions for each letter.

FORTITUDE: Broad plan covering deception operations in the European Theater. It was used for OVERLORD and was intended to deceive the enemy as to the target date and area of the assault phase of OVERLORD.

FREEDOM: Code name for Allied Forces Headquarters in Algiers, Algeria. General Eisenhower's combined operational command, which he held in North Africa and in Mediterranean operations prior to becoming commander of Allied Expeditionary Force to launch OVERLORD.

FRONT: The line of contact of two opposing forces.

G-2: The Military Intelligence Section of U.S. Army units.

G.C. and C.S.: The British government's Code and Cipher School, run out of Bletchley Park, with Sir Steward Menzies the overall head of this operation.

GOLD Beach: Code name for Normandy beach assaulted by British XXX Corps.

JUNO Beach: Code name for Normandy beach assaulted by Canadian 3rd Infantry.

MAGIC: Term for combination of intelligence derived by the United States from decoding Japanese diplomatic and naval ciphers.

MANHATTAN PROJECT: An intensive, top-secret research project begun by the United States in 1942 with the goal of developing an atomic weapon.

MID: The Military Intelligence Division of the U.S. War Department.

NEPTUNE: Code name for the invasion portion of OVERLORD: The Channel crossing, the siege of the beachhead, and the breakout from the beachhead.

OMAHA Beach: Code name for Normandy beach assaulted by United States Fifth Corps.

OPERATION STARKEY: Code name for a 1943 deception plan aimed at convincing the Germans the Allied invasion's main thrust would be at the Pas-de-Calais.

OVERLORD: Code name for invasion of Northwest Europe in spring of 1944 by the Allies. It covered the entire operation, air, sea, and ground.

PWB: Psychological Warfare Branch of the Information and Censorship Section of Allied Force Headquarters.

SGS: The Secretary of the General Staff of SHAEF.

SHAEF: Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. General Eisenhower was the Supreme Allied Commander, 1944-1945.

SWORD Beach: Code name for Normandy beach assaulted by the British Third Infantry.

TELEGRAPH HOUSE: Secluded home in London suburb on Kingston Hill where General Eisenhower set up his personal headquarters. Near SHAEF headquarters at Bushy Park.

TROOPERS: Code name for cable address of British War Office.

ULTRA: Intelligence derived by the British from decoding and reading German radio communications enciphered in high-level German cipher systems.

USFOR: The United States Forces. Often USFET for United States Forces European Theater.
UTAH Beach: Code name for Normandy Beach assaulted by U.S. VII Corps on June 6, 1944.

NOTE: Document 5, COSSC (44) 10, January 11, 1944, has a comprehensive listing of the various kinds of landing craft that were instrumental to Operation OVERLORD. The 1994 edition of D-Day 1944 edited by Theodore Wilson and published by the Eisenhower Foundation contains a section, which spells out these acronyms. Another source for code names may be found on the following web site: www.army.mil/cmh-pg/Reference/etocode.html.

World War II Spy Kit:
The Germans' Great Intelligence Coup

Name_____
Date_____

## EVALUATE A PRIMARY SOURCE

1. Look at the document you've been given. *What* type of primary source is it?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ____official record | ____photograph/film | ____cartoon |
| ____letter | ____map | ____poster |
| ____diary/journal | ____artwork | ____sound recording |
| ____reminiscence | ____advertisement | ____artifact |
| ____oral history | ____newspaper | ____book |

2. Carefully examine the document and describe what you see (dates, stamps, names, notations, numbers, symbols, etc.). _____

3. *Who* created this document? _____

4. *Why* do you think this document was created? _____

5. For *whom* was this document intended? _____

6. List three important facts you learned from the document:
   a. _____
   b. _____
   c. _____

7. Write three new questions that you now have about the subject after reading the document:
   a. _____

b. _____

_____

c. _____

_____

This worksheet was modified from the original developed by the Education Staff, National Archives and Records Administration.

World War II Spy Kit:
The Germans' Great Intelligence Coup

Name_____

Date_____

## EVALUATE A WEB SITE

Researching web sites is a fun and interesting way to learn more about World War II or any subject. And, the Internet can be a good supplement to traditional sources with a few words of caution. All information should be questioned for authenticity, accuracy, and appropriateness, but for Internet sources, this is especially crucial. When traditional sources of information such as books and articles are published, they must first pass through a series of filters such as collegial review, publishers, and librarians. However, *anyone* can create a web site and publish *anything* on it. With this in mind, explore web sites as a critical consumer of information, armed with a skeptical eye and a questioning mind.

Before investigating the content of a web site, take time to answer questions like these. Who created the site? What qualifications, credentials, or professional affiliations does the author or sponsor present? Is there evidence on the web site that respected professionals or organizations support it? What is the stated purpose or mission of the site or the organization that it represents? Is a date of publication included? When was the web site updated last? Is there contact information on the site? Is there a privacy policy? Are there any copyright restrictions or use limitations stated on the site? Finally, remember that it is essential to corroborate the content of the web site with information that you have found from other reliable sources.

On a practical note, some web sites have large graphics files that may take a while to load. This is a good time to consider the quality and reliability of the site with the aforementioned questions. Also, many web sites offer a section of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's). It is a good idea to read through them before you explore the site further. Lastly, *never* give out information about yourself online. If you have a question to post to the web site, ask your teacher to do it for you.

Answer the following questions as you explore a web site.

1. What are the URL and the title of the web site? _____

   _____

2. Who or what organization sponsors this web site? _____

3. What is the purpose of the web site? _____

   _____

4. What topic(s) on the subject does the web site include? _____

_____

5. Are primary sources available on the web site? If so, list which types. _____
_____

6. What other kind of information may be found on this web site? (chronologies, timelines, charts, graphs, etc.)_____
_____
_____
_____

# WEB SITES

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. www.mairie-dieppe.fr/canada-gb/raid-gb/history/canaraid-gb.html | The raid on Dieppe 19 August 1942 |
| | |
| 2. www.cl.cam.ac.uk/Research/Security/Historical/hinsley.html | The Influence of ULTRA in the Second World War |
| | |
| 3. http://history.acusd.edu/gen/ww2_links.html | World War II Links on the Internet |
| | |
| 4. http://eduscapes.com/42explore/ww2bios.htm | The Topic: Biographies of World War II |
| | |
| 5. http://militaryhistory.about.com/<br>In SEARCH box type: Espionage and Intelligence<br>Click on: World War II Espionage and Intelligence—Military History at About.com | World War II Espionage and Intelligence<br>Military History on the History Net |
| | |
| 6. www.maritime.org/ecm2.htm | Electronic Cipher Machine (ECM) Mark II |
| | |
| 7. http://home.earthlink.net/~nbrass1/enigma.htm | Codebreaking and Secret Weapons in World War II |
| | |
| 8. www.codesandciphers.org.uk/index.htm | Codes and Ciphers in the Second World War |
| | |
| 9. http://webpub.alleg.edu/student/p/paynes/bodyguard.html | Operation Bodyguard: The Secret of Overlord's Success |
| | |
| 10. www.boston.com/globe/nation/packages/secret_history/index1.shtml | The Boston Globe: WWII The Secret History<br>The Perfect Spy |
| | |
| 11. www.laynor.org/army2.html | The Ghost Army of World War II |
| | |
| 12. www.army.mil/cmh-pg/Reference/etocode.html | World War II Special Operations Forces<br>Code and Cover Names<br>European Theater of Operations |
| | |
| 13. http://normandy.eb.co/normandy/documents.html | Britannica Online<br>Normandy |
| | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 14. www.army.mil/cmh-pg/reference/normandy/normandy.htm | The Normandy Invasion |
| | |
| 15. www.pbs.org/thinktank/transcript206.html | Transcript for "Victory in Europe: Fifty Years Later" |
| | |
| 16. http://mapww2.narold.ru/ | Military Maps of WW II |
| | |
| 17. http://fas-history.rutgers.edu/oralhistory/orlhom.htm | The Rutgers Oral History Archives of World War II |
| | |
| 18. www.whistlestop.org | Project Whistlestop (Use Search box) |
| | |
| 19. http://search.gallery.yahoo.com/search/corbis?p=world+war+ii | Yahoo! Picture Gallery of World War II |
| | |
| 20. www.usd230.k12.ks.us/PICTT/ | World War II Remembered |
| | |
| 21. www.memoriesofwar.com/ | Memories of War |
| | |
| 22. www.cybercreek.com/cybercity/WWIIps/ | The World War II Preservation Society |
| | |
| 23. www.bbc.co.uk/history/war/wwtwo/ | BBC Online: World War II |
| | |
| 24. www.nara.gov/exhall/people/ | A People At War |
| | |
| 25. www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu | Roosevelt Presidential Library<br>Click on "13,000 Digitized Documents" |
| | |
| 26. www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/wwphotos.html | Roosevelt Presidential Library<br>Hundreds of Copyright-Free Photos of WW II |

# LEARNING ACTIVITY

TO BEGIN:

1. Before distributing project materials, ask students to write three sentences stating what they know about D-Day.
2. Either call on students for oral responses or have a number of students write one sentence each on the board.
3. Copy and distribute "Glossary of Selected Terms" and "Historical Background" to students. As they read the material, ask them to make note of areas where they have questions. When students finish reading, they should write down at least three questions they now have about Operation OVERLORD. Again, call on students to respond orally or have them write four to six questions on the board.
4. Divide the class into groups of three or four students each. Select a student to serve as group leader. Ask groups to consider group members' accumulated questions and, then, choose one question for each student to answer in detail by the end of one or two research-based class periods.
5. Print off enough copies of documents so that each group has a complete set. If possible, print them in color.

IN-CLASS RESEARCH:

1. Using the Resource Center that you have set up in your classroom, allow students one or two class periods to work within their groups to attempt to answer their questions as described above.
2. If possible, have separate rooms, or at least separate corners of the room where they may examine books, view videos, use computer software, and do Internet research.
3. Each student should write at least a paragraph answering his or her question. Next, each group will compile paragraphs from group members and create subheadings. Make enough photocopies of the research results so that each group will have the other groups' work.

SCENARIO:

A suggested scenario for a fictitious German intelligence coup might be enacted as follows:

Although tight security restrictions were imposed throughout England, and especially around General Eisenhower's headquarters, a German agent is able, through a combination of luck, stealth, and a brief lapse in security, to enter General Eisenhower's well guarded personal headquarters at Telegraph House, near London. On a busy morning in April 1944, a German spy, disguised as a mail courier, is allowed to enter Telegraph House. During that morning, General Eisenhower met with his deputies to conduct a comprehensive review of OVERLORD plans, including deception plans, and intelligence available on German capabilities and intentions. Consequently, many documents of the utmost sensitivity were examined during this meeting. The spy has access to the meeting room and during a brief lunch recess sees the opportunity to strike. The meeting room is cleared and several planning documents are left exposed on the meeting room table. The spy knows that this opportunity will be brief, lasting for perhaps no more than 20 to 30 minutes, and must move quickly. Which of these documents should be photographed for transmission to German intelligence? The spy has film for only six of the documents

and absolutely must not be detected. You are the enemy spy and may select only six documents. Make your selections and explain your choices.

IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT:

1. Organize students into their previous groups. Have each group discuss what method will be used to examine and evaluate the documents they will receive.
2. Separate groups as much as you can. If you have access to additional classrooms and have someone to time students, that would be ideal.
3. Hand each group a set of documents sealed in an envelope that is not to be opened until the person doing the timing says "Begin."
4. Set timers for 20 or 30 minutes, and allow students to begin examining the documents as a cooperative group effort. By the end of the timed period, students should have selected the six documents they feel are most important. All documents should be prioritized with the most important on the top.
5. Next, each group should prepare at least two reasons (for each of the six documents) to explain why they chose these documents over all the others.
6. Have each group attach the list of the six documents that they will use to the packet containing documents that they will not be using in developing their scenario. Ask student to hand in these packets.
7. Using the "Analyze a Primary Source" handout, ask groups to examine the six documents thoroughly and to fill out an evaluation sheet for each document.
8. Next, based on the six documents they chose, each group should prepare a 250-word narrative describing "What might have been." Some questions students may want to consider, among others, are:
   - Did the spies get the stolen documents safely out and into the hands of the German high command? If so, how did they respond?
   - Did the Allies discover the breach in security? If so, how did they respond?
   - How did the outcome of Operation Overlord affect the rest of the war in Europe? In Asia?
   - What about the Russians on the Eastern Front?
   - If Operation Overlord had failed and resulted in huge American loses, how might the American public have responded?
   - Briefly, how did a revised outcome of the war affect American history for the remainder of the 20th century?
9. Each group should present to the rest of the class the documents students chose and its "What might have been" scenario.
10. If time allows, students may want to re-examine documents they did not choose for the project.

NOTE TO TEACHERS: To overcome the time limitation here, students may want to examine all of these documents copies at their own pace during one or more class periods. They can take notes, evaluate and assess the importance of each document. After having conducted this more extensive evaluation exercise,

students can take turns playing the role of the spy and independently make their own selections and prepare oral or written reports explaining their choices.

# SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY: D-DAY


1. Ambrose, Stephen E. *D-Day, June 6, 1044: The Climatic Battle of World War II.* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1994.

2. Ambrose, Stephen E. *Eisenhower.* Vol. I. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1983. This is the first volume of a two-volume biography of Dwight Eisenhower. Chapters 15 and 16 cover the planning and execution of OVERLORD.

3. Botting, Douglas. *The Second Front.* Alexandria, Virginia: Time-Life Books, 1978. This volume in the *Time-Life* series on World War II contains informative text and is well illustrated with photographs and maps. Can be readily used by high school students.

4. Chandler, David G., and James Lawton Collins, Jr., editors. *The D-Day Encyclopedia.* New York: Simon & Schuster, 1994.

5. Eisenhower, David. *Eisenhower at War, 1943-1945.* New York: Random House, 1986. This is a detailed and quite readable book about Dwight Eisenhower as Supreme Allied Commander and is based on extensive use of materials in the Eisenhower Library. It covers OVERLORD in detail and discusses interactions among Eisenhower's Anglo-American command, SHAEF, and the Russians.

6. Wilson, Theodore A., editor. *D-Day 1944.* Lawrence, Kansas: published for the Eisenhower Foundation, Abilene, Kansas, by the University Press of Kansas, 1994. This volume consists of a collection of essays commemorating the 50th anniversary of D-Day. Some of the essays cover OVERLORD in general while others cover more specific aspects. This book also contains a helpful glossary of terms.

7. Ellis, Major L.F. *Victory in the West, Volume I: The Battle of Normandy.* History of the Second World War, United Kingdom Military Series, 1962.

8. Foot, M.R.D. *SOE in France: An Account of the Work of the British Special Operations Executive in France 1940-1944.* London, England: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1966.

9. Harrison, G.A. *Cross-Channel Attack.* United States Army in World War II Series. Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, 1951.

10. Hastings, Max. *Overlord.* New York: Simon & Schuster, Inc., 1984. This is a British historian's account of Overlord, which compares the American and British soldiers' fighting qualities unfavorably with those of the Germans.

11. Hinsley, F.H. *British Intelligence in the Second World War: Its Influence on Strategy and*

*Operations*. Vol. III, Part II. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1988.

12. Howard, Michael. *British Intelligence in the Second World War: Volume V: Strategic Deception in the Second World War*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990.

13. Keegan, John. *Six Armies in Normandy*. New York: Viking Press, 1982.

14. Murray, Williamson, and Allan R. Millett. *A War to Be Won: Fighting the Second World War*. Cambridge, Massachusetts, and London, England: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2000.

15. Pogue, Forrest C. *The Supreme Command*. United States Army in World War II Series. Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, 1954.

16. Reynolds, David. *Rich Relations: The American Occupation of Britain, 1942-1945*. New York: Random House, 1995.

17. Ryan, Cornelius. *The Longest Day: June 6, 1944*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1959. A popular and interesting history of D-Day, this book is based largely on interviews with participants in the Battle of Normandy.

18. Smith, Brandley F. *The Ultra-Magic Deals and the Most Secret Special Relationship 1940-1946*. Novato, California: Presidio Press, 1993.

19. Standford, Alfred B. *Force Mulberry: The Planning and Installation of the Artificial Harbor off U.S. Normandy Beaches in World War II*. New York: Morrow, 1951.

20. Wilt, Alan F. *The Atlantic Wall: Hitler's Defenses in the West, 1942-1945*. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1975.

# SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY: WORLD WAR II


1. Bland, Larry, editor. *The Papers of George Catlett Marshall* (4 volumes to date, with the latest one published in 1996, ending on December 31, 1944). Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press. This documentary publication which is still in progress is publishing letters and memoranda written by General George C. Marshall. These provide a look at General Marshall's key role in the United States and its allies' war effort.

2. *British Intelligence in the Second World War* (6 volumes by different authors published beginning in 1979). New York: Cambridge University Press. Covers overall intelligence and its impact on strategy and operations, signal intelligence, strategic deception and counter-intelligence. These volumes are also official British histories. Unlike the United States whose "Green Series" does not include any volumes covering intelligence during the Second World War, the British decided to publish a detailed if presumably sanitized account of its intelligence.

3. Chandler, Alfred, editor. *The Papers of Dwight David Eisenhower: The War Years* (5 volumes plus volume VI, *Occupation*). Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1970 (Vol. VI published in 1978). This series includes letters and memoranda written by Dwight David Eisenhower reflecting his operations planning and command responsibilities during the War. This is a key source, which should be available in many public libraries as well as university libraries.

4. Craven, W.F., and J.L. Cate, editors. *The Army Air Forces in World War II* (12 volumes). The University of Chicago, published by the Office of Air Force History. This official history of the Army Air forces also contains maps and illustrations.

5. Eisenhower, Dwight D. *Crusade in Europe*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1948. This is Dwight Eisenhower's own account of his service in World War II.

6. *History of the Second World War* (27 volumes by different authors published on varying dates). London, England: Her Majesty's Stationery Office. These volumes constitute the official British history of the Second World War. Volumes cover allied strategy, campaigns, and operations.

7. *Illustrierter Beobachter* (Illustrated Observer), Verlag Franz Eher Nachf: Munchen 22. The Eisenhower Library holds bound volumes of the Nazi magazine for the years 1926-27, 1928, 1929,1930, 19331,1932,1933,1934,1941,1942, and 1944. These volumes are entirely in German and contain news articles, advertisements, poems, sketches of personalities, crossword puzzles and illustrations, all from the Nazi viewpoint.

8. *Trial of the Major War Criminals Before the International Military Tribunal Nuremberg, 14 November 1945-1 October 1946* (40 volumes). Published at Nuremberg, Germany, 1946-49. Contains trial testimony as well as documents used as evidence in the trials. Documents are in English, German, French, and possibly other languages. This is an important source of information for studying the Holocaust and war crimes.

9. *United States Army in World War II.* Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, Washington D.C. (The Famous "Green Series"). Over 100 volumes by various authors, published at various times. This series covers most aspects of the US Army's involvement in World War II in ETO, the Pacific, Continental US, with volumes on specific campaigns and functions such as logistics, civil affairs, strategic planning, role of Black troops, etc. One special segment covers the US Medical Corps and medical matters during the War. These volumes, in addition to narrative text, contain useful maps, photographs and tables. At lest one of these volumes, Gordon Harison's Cross-Channel Attack, published in 1951, which covers the Allied assault at Normandy in June, 1944, is online at the US Army Center of Military History's web site: http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg. Other Center of Military History publications on World War II may also be found at this location.

10. U.S. Department of Defense. *The "Magic" Background of Pearl Harbor* (8 volumes). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. Contains declassified, English translations of Japanese messages intercepted and decoded by U.S. cryptanalysts. The intelligence derived from these intercepted communications was designated MAGIC. Provides a look at Japanese diplomacy as documented by these intercepted messages during the year 1941. Volumes include narrative descriptions of events as well as texts of messages.

11. United States Department of State. *Foreign Relations of the United States.* Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office. The famous "FRUS" series constitutes the official published record of the United States foreign relations. This series, in existence since 1861, is a key source of information on the formulation and conduct of United States foreign relations and is continuing to be researched, prepared, and published to this day. Students interested in history should be introduced to the series. For World War II, the series includes volumes covering wartime conferences at Washington in 1941, Casablanca in 1942, Cairo and Teheran in 1943, Quebec in 1944, Yalta and Potsdam in 1945 as well as general volumes covering Europe, Asia, and other parts of the world during the war. The Eisenhower Library holds a complete set of these volumes with at least 50 or more of them relating to World War II. University libraries should hold these volumes.

12. Weinberg, Gerhard L. *A World At Arms: A Global History of World War II.* Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, and New York: Columbia University Press, 1994. The author of this one-volume history managed to cover a good bit of the war while providing an excellent bibliographic essay, which offers guidance for reading on many topics.

13. Wright, Gordon. *The Ordeal of Total War, 1939-1945.* New York: Harper & Row Publishers, 1968. This is an excellent survey of World War II in Europe and introduces students to the economic, political, psychological, and social aspects of the war as well as military operations.

Note: The Eisenhower Library also holds volumes of magazines published during the War including *Time* and *Life* as well as newspapers such as *The New York Times*. In addition, the Library's printed publications holdings include many issues of *Stars and Stripes* and *Yank*. The book collection also

contains numerous unit histories, memoirs, biographies, and monographs plus encyclopedias relating to World War II.

## Description of Documents

INTRODUCTION:

The documents used in this project are from the holdings of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library and were part of the files created by General Eisenhower and his command when they planned Operation OVERLORD. These formerly highly classified documents have, with the end of World War II and the passage of time, lost their sensitivity and have been declassified as a result of agency representatives or Eisenhower Library staff members applying agency declassification guidelines. The documents may be innocuous now, but they reflect part of the history of World War II. In the spring of 1944, these were some of the most sensitive documents in the world and their release at that time would have had disastrous consequences.

**DOCUMENTS:**

**1. Message, SHAEF to AGWAR, signed "Eisenhower," dated January 23, 1944, page 1-4**

General Eisenhower relayed his views on the OVERLORD plan to the United States War Department (AGWAR), the British War Office (TROOPERS) and the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Eisenhower emphasized the importance of conducting a successful operation and urged that the size of the initial assault be expanded to five divisions, specifying locations for expanding the assault.

**2. Message, signed "Eisenhower" to USFOR [US Forces in London], October 3, 1943.**

General Eisenhower talked about Anglo-American and inter-service teamwork and commented favorably on Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery's visit to Eisenhower's headquarters. Eisenhower also relayed a message to Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

**3. Message, General [George] Marshall, [Chief of Staff, US Army] to General Eisenhower, January 1944, pages 1-2**

General Marshall commented on developments on the Italian Front and expressed concern over possible measures that the Germans might take to crush OVERLORD. Gave force levels and indications of possible German capabilities. Contains reference to MAGIC, a term referring to intelligence gleaned from the United States' breaking of Japanese diplomatic and naval codes.

**4. Message, Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery, signed "Omar Bradley," to Marshall for Eisenhower.**

Montgomery reported on OVERLORD and recommended that the initial assault area is widened and five divisions are sent in on first assault. Also commented on ANVIL.

**5. COSSAC (44) 10, January 11, 1944. To Commanding General, First Army group (Omar Bradley), signed "F.E. Morgan," Chief of Staff to the Supreme Commander (Designate), pages 1-10**

This document outlined the OVERLORD plan developed in 1943 by COSSAC. Although the plan was revised, it contained basic information on the locations of the landings along with objectives to be attained and indicated a target date of May 1, 1944, or shortly after for the assault.

**6. Memorandum, Lt. Col. Donald F. Hall to Commanding Officer, PWB, AFHQ (Psychological Warfare Branch, Allied Forces Headquarters), December 19, 1943, pages1-3**

Includes attached reports in French. This is a "trick" document with no relevance to Operation OVERLORD whatsoever. See if students can figure out that this document was prepared by someone in Allied Force Headquarters in the Mediterranean Theater with a sense of humor. It was prepared as a military intelligence report on the birth of Christ.

**7. Letter from G.C. Marshall to General Eisenhower, March 15, 1944, plus attachment, pages 1-4**

This letter and attachment outline the basis upon which the ULTRA intelligence was provided to field commands. Note that even now, small portions of this document have been excised for national security reasons.

**8. Memorandum, Robert E. Baker for Chief of Staff (General Walter Bedell Smith was Chief of General Eisenhower's staff at Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force), February 3, 1944.**

This memorandum outlined Plan BODYGUARD, the overall deception plan used against Germany in conjunction with OVERLORD.

**9. Operation OVERLORD Cover Operation-(Pas De Calais) Appreciation, November 20, 1943, pages 1-9**

This document outlined in detail the Allied plan for deceiving the enemy into believing the main assault would come in the Pas De Calais area and thus was intended to divert enemy forces away from the Normandy beaches.

**10. Message, General Marshall to General Eisenhower, April 29, 1944, page 1-2**

This message referred to political and diplomatic difficulties resulting from public gaffe made by General George Patton before a club sponsored by a British women's organization. Patton asserted the ". . . it is the evident destiny of the British and Americans to rule the worlds. . . ." Marshall talked about Patton and his value as a commander.

**11. Minutes of Plenary Session at Eureka (Tehran) Conference, November 30, 1943, pages 1-5**

This is a portion of the record of a high level meeting between President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Marshal Joseph Stalin, along with the Anglo-American Combined Chiefs of Staff. These minutes contain information on probable date for OVERLORD and supporting operation in Southern France and discussion of coordinating OVERLORD with Soviet offensive.

**12. First US Infantry Division assault map dated April 1944, showing obstacles and defenses on OMAHA beach.**

**INTERDISCIPLINARY DOCUMENTS:**

**LEAFLETS**

- Leaflet in French (front and back) with English translation (Le général Eisenhowers s'adresse aux peuples des Pays Occupés) (LES ARMEES ALLIEES DEBARQUENT)
- Map in French (front and back) of transportation and communication routes (BELGIQUE ET FRANCE Principales voies de communications) (Message aux agents des services du Transport et des Communications) (Bericht aan de agenten van het Verkeerswezen)
- Leaflet in Dutch (front and back) with English translation (Geallieerde troepen landen!) (MANNEN EN VROUWEN VAN NEDERLANDS)
- Leaflet in Norwegian (front and back) with English translation (KONGEN TIL SIT FOLK) (De allierte Troppers landstigning er begyndt!)
- Leaflet in German (front and back) with English translation (Pages 1-7) (Sternenbanner, London, den 23, August 1944)
- Leaflet in Spanish (four pages) Page 1, Page 2 & 3, Page 4 (Carta de América)

**MAPS**

- Situation in Europe, 6 June 1944
- Order of Battle OB West, 6 June 1944
- Overlord Area
- The Final Overlord Plan
- Allied Assault Routes

**POSTERS**

- No caption (depicts Hitler and Mussolini)
- Fascisti Repubblicani
- Fuori i tedeschi
- No caption (depicts the Allies)

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

- Photograph 1: OVERLORD commanders meeting, January 1944, General Eisenhower, Walter B. Smith, Omar Bradley, Arthur Tedder, Bernard Montgomery, Trafford Leigh-Mallory, Bertram Ramsay.
- American GIs during practice run for D-Day, January 1944, England, Slapton Sands (three photos). Photo 2, Photo 3, Photo 4

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~~SECRET~~
(EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET)

COPY NO. 1

HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME ALLIED COMMAND

OUTGOING MESSAGE

From: SHAEF — Date TOO: Jan 232300A

To : AGWAR (B-33) — Originator: COS

Info: British Chiefs of Staff London (U-37)

U R G E N T — U.S. SECRET - BIGOT — "BIGOT"

"Edited Literal Text"

23 Jan 44

To : AGWAR and TROOPERS
For : Combined Chiefs of Staff rptd British C/S
From : SC, AEF
Signed: Eisenhower

1. I have now had an opportunity of discussing the 'OVERLORD' plan with my Commanders-in-Chief. We are convinced that in all discussions full weight must be given to the fact that this operation marks the crisis of the European war. Every obstacle must be overcome, every inconvenience suffered and every risk run to ensure that our blow is decisive. We cannot afford to fail.

2. In this light we have reviewed the 'OVERLORD' plan and we are fully convinced that it is, as the Chiefs of Staff have already asserted, on a narrow margin. The present plan is limited to a three divisional assault. To ensure success we consider it essential to increase the assault force to five divisions. Nothing less will give us an adequate margin to ensure success.

3. Our reasons for this view are that an operation of this type must be designed to obtain an adequate bridgehead quickly and to retain the initiative. Three divisions are insufficient for this. The present frontage of assault is consequently too narrow. It will be essential to extend the front to give us a greater opportunity of finding a weak spot through which to exploit success. Moreover, the chances of success of the operation will be greatly increased and the capture of a port speeded up if we could extend our assault to the EASTERN beaches of the COTENTIN PENINSULA WEST of the barrier formed by the RIVER VIRE and its marshy estuary. Further, the securing of the EASTERN flank, and the early capture of the important focal point of CAEN with the vital airfields in its vicinity will be facilitated by the extension of the assault to the beaches just WEST of CUISTREHAM.

~~SECRET~~ 03R
(EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET)

37

Document 1. Message, SHAEF to AGWAR, signed "Eisenhower," dated January 23, 1944.
Page 1



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4. With five divisions we should carry out our assault as follows. We should land one US and two BRITISH assault divisions on the CAEN beaches each on a two brigade front as already planned. We should land one additional BRITISH division with one brigade up on the beach just WEST of OUISTREHAM and a US division with one brigade up at the SOUTHERN end of the EAST COTENTIN beaches. The whole assault would thus be made by five divisions with eight brigades up. These would be followed on the second tide of D day by the equivalent of two divisions in landing ships and craft as in the original plan. To assist the assault on the COTENTIN an airborne division would be landed on D day to seize the exits from the beaches; followed probably by a second airborne division in approximately twenty-four hours.

5. I understand that COSSAC has previously stated that additional craft becoming available for 'OVERLORD' should be used to strengthen the follow-up on D plus 1 by embarking in landing craft units at present carried in ships. While I agree as to the desirability of this, I am convinced that the first necessity, as stated above, is to widen the frontage of the assault in order to obtain a larger initial bridgehead.

6. I have had examined the additional resources required to fulfill these proposals. By cutting down the scales of vehicles carried in the assault and follow-up I can find enough craft from within those already assigned to me to provide lift for one more assault brigade and one brigade in reserve. The balance required will have to come from resources outside my control.

7. To carry out the revised plan will require an addition of the following:

1 L.S.H.
6 L.S.I.(L) or A.P.A.
1 L.S.I.(H)
(All with full complement of L.C.A. or L.C.V.P.)
72 L.C.I.(L)
47 L.S.T.
144 L.C.T. (see paragraph 16 below)

8. The following additional naval forces will be required above those already requested:

(a) ESCORTS:

24 destroyers
28 motor launches

(b) MINESWEEPERS:

4 flotillas



Document 1. Message, SHAEF to AGWAR, signed "Eisenhower," dated January 23, 1944.
Page 2

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(c) BOMBARDMENT FORCE:

5 cruisers
12 destroyers
1 or 2 monitors or old battleships.

9. The majority of the naval forces, including the assault shipping and craft, must be formed in the UNITED KINGDOM by D minus 42, the last ships and craft joining their naval forces by D minus 28 at the latest.

10. The following additional BRITISH land forces will be required to start training in the UNITED KINGDOM by D minus 42:

2 beach groups
1 beach sub-area headquarters
2 dock operating companies

11. An additional eight fighter squadrons will be required to ensure the necessary cover over the extended assault area and wider shipping lanes, and two hundred troop carrier aircraft to ensure reasonable provision for the dropping of two airborne divisions within approximately twenty-four hours. These air forces must be available in the UNITED KINGDOM by D minus 60.

12. To allow an increase in the rate of follow-up and build-up proportionate to the increase in the assault, an additional 64 MT/Stores ships will be required for the first month.

13. The problem that must be faced at once is the provision of these additional forces.

14. I regard 'ANVIL' as an important contribution to 'OVERLORD' as I feel that an assault will contain more enemy forces in SOUTHERN FRANCE than a threat. The forces both US and FRENCH are in any case available; and the actual landing of these forces will increase the cooperation from resistance elements in FRANCE.

15. 'OVERLORD' and 'ANVIL' must be viewed as one whole. If sufficient forces could be made available the ideal would be a five divisional 'OVERLORD' and a three divisional 'ANVIL' or, at worst, a two divisional 'ANVIL'. If insufficient forces are available for this, however, I am driven to the conclusion that we should adopt a five divisional 'OVERLORD' and a one divisional 'ANVIL', the latter being maintained as a threat until enemy weakness justifies its active employment. This solution should be adopted only as a last resort and after all other means and alternatives have failed to provide the necessary strength by the end of May for a five divisional 'OVERLORD' and a two divisional 'ANVIL'.

16. As regards the target date, it is preferable from the army point of view that the early-May date should be adhered to if



**Document 1. Message, SHAEF to AGWAR, signed "Eisenhower," dated January 23, 1944.**
**Page 3**

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possible in order to obtain the longest campaigning season. I should prefer, therefore, to adhere to the existing date if it were possible. Rather, however, than risk failure with reduced forces on the earlier date, I would accept a postponement of a month if I were assured of then obtaining the strength required. Such a postponement would give an additional month of good weather for preparatory air operations and for training the additional troop carrier aircraft crews. It would also make available an extra month's production in the UNITED KINGDOM of about 96 L.C.T.

17. An immediate decision on the plan to be worked to and the date is a vital necessity. I request this decision at the earliest possible moment in order to allow time for the transfer of the additional resources to this theater and to enable planning and training to be completed in the limited time still available. The recommendations contained in this message have been made after consultation with my commanders and my own staff, but with no outside agencies.

DISTRIBUTION:

Copy No. 1. - General Eisenhower ✓
2. - A.C.M. Tedder
3. - A.M. Leigh-Mallory
4. - Admiral Ramsay
5. - Maj. Gen. Bull
6. - Maj. Gen. Whiteford
7. - Lt. Gen. Morgan
8. - General Montgomery
9. - Lt. Gen. Bradley
10. - Maj. Gen. Brownjohn
11. - Maj. Gen. J.C.H. Lee
12. - Lt. Gen. Spaatz
13. - Maj. Gen. Barker

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NOTE: RETURN THIS COPY TO MAJOR LEE, ADC

# AFHQ MESSAGE FORM

| CALL | CIRCUIT No. | PRIORITY | TRANSMISSION INSTRUCTIONS |
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| LAAA v LAEE | NR | O | T-ALAEE 031004A JBJB |

SPACES WITHIN HEAVY LINES FOR SIGNALS USE ONLY

FROM (A) ORIGINATOR: AFHQ ADV. C.P. (AMILCAR) — DATE-TIME OF ORIGIN: Oct. 3, 1943

FOR ACTION

TO USFOR

(W) FOR INFORMATION (INFO)

REPEAT FREEDOM

DECLASSIFIED DOD DIR. 5200.9, Sept. 27, [illegible] NE by RWO Date 11/15/66

MESSAGE INSTRUCTIONS: GR

(Ref No.) G 34

(CLASSIFICATION) SECRET

I TRULY APPRECIATE YOUR GENEROUS MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS X THE GOOD RESULTS OBTAINED HERE ARE DIRECTLY TRACEABLE TO EXEMPLARY TEAMWORK AMONG ALL SERVICES AND NATIONALITIES X FOR THIS ACCOMPLISHMENT ALL OF US OWE A GREAT DEBT TO MY THREE COMMANDERS IN CHIEF AND TO THE LOYALTY AND EFFICIENCY OF THEIR SUBORDINATES IN ALL RANKS AND GRADES X I AM SENDING YOUR MESSAGE TO GENERAL CLARK AT ONCE X PARA THE FIELD MARSHAL HAS JUST LEFT MY ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS TO SPEND TODAY IN HUSKYLAND AND TONIGHT AT MY MAIN HEADQUARTERS X FROM EISENHOWER TO DEVERS FOR DELIVERY TO THE PRIME MINISTER X/ REPEAT FREEDOM X HE HAD LONG TALKS WITH ALEXANDER AND TEDDER AND ALL OF US DREW REAL INSPIRATION FROM HIS VISIT X HE IS IN FINE FORM AND WAS APPARENTLY PLEASED WITH THAT HE SAW X HE FEELS THAT HE HAS ABSORBED LOCAL BACKGROUND AND AN UNDERSTANDING OF OUR VIEWS THAT WILL BE VALUABLE TO YOU X I PERSONALLY WAS DELIGHTED TO HAVE HIM HERE X I HAVE INVITED HIM TO DETAIL TWO SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICERS FOR INCLUSION IN OUR ALLIED STAFF AND HE IS GOING TO ASSIGN TWO SUCH OFFICERS PROMPTLY X PARA PERMIT ME TO CONGRATULATE YOU ON YOUR RECENT SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WHICH I HAVE JUST READ IN COMPLETE DETAIL X IT WAS A MAGNIFICENT EFFORT AND A SPLENDID REVIEW OF GENERAL PROGRESS X PLEASE ACCEPT MY CONTINUED WARM AND RESPECTFUL REGARD X PAREN SIGNED EISENHOWER UNPAREN

SECRET

| DISTRIBUTION | | | |
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| 1 - C/S<br>1 - CB | PRECEDENCE: URGENT | THI or TOR | Opr. |
| | ORIGINATING SECTION: PECIC | | |
| | CONTENT AND CLASSIFICATION AUTHENTICATED BY: Ernest R. Lee | TIME CLEARED | |
| | NAME TYPED: ERNEST R. LEE<br>TEL No. 18 Major (Inf) ADC | | |

828

**Document 2. Message, signed "Eisenhower" to USFOR [US Forces in London], October 3, 1943.**

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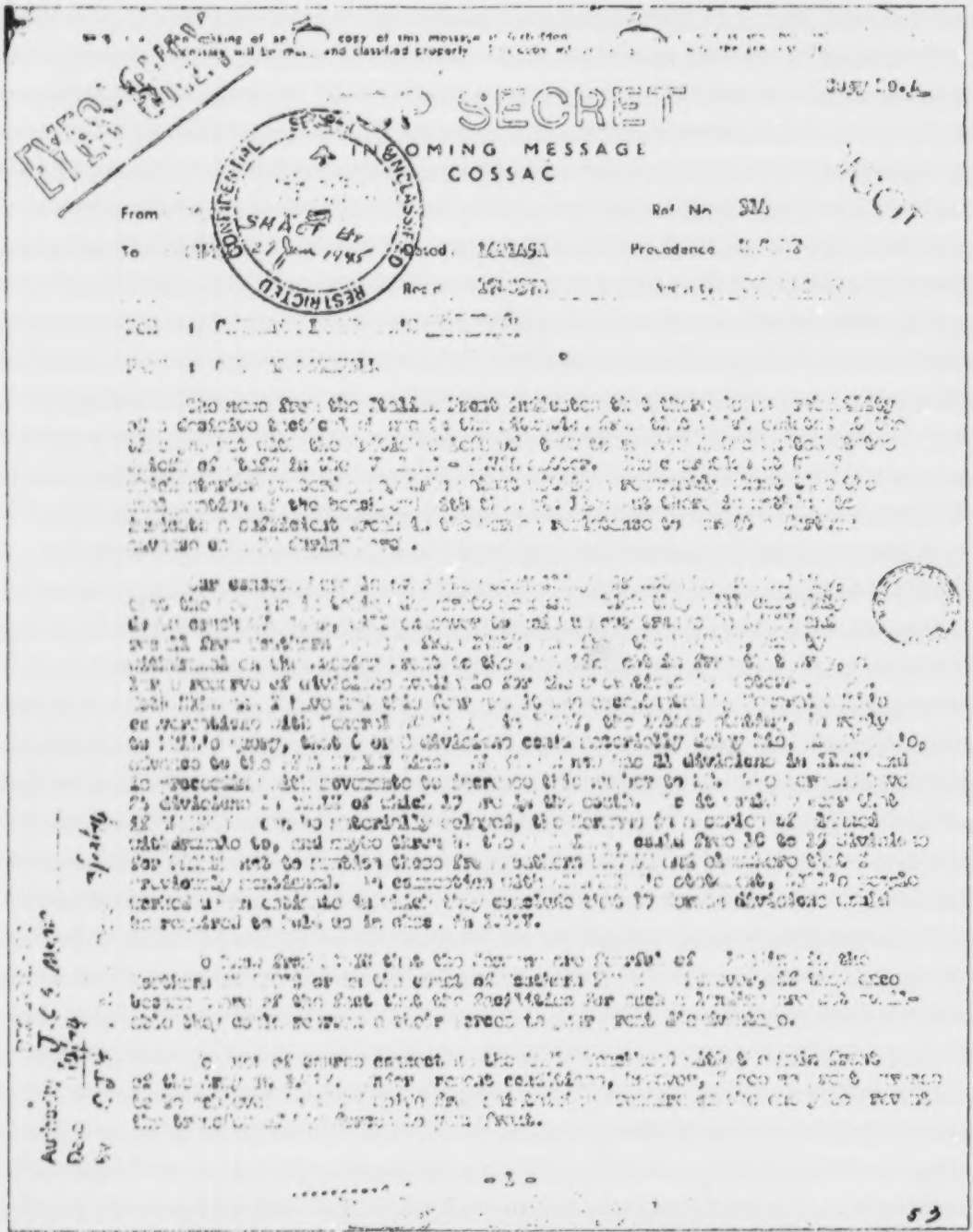

TOP SECRET

INCOMING MESSAGE

COSSAC

From

To

Ref No SM

Precedence

Dated

Rec'd

CONFIDENTIAL

RESTRICTED

SHAEF

27 Jan 1944

Authority

Date

- 1 -

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**Document 3. Message, General [George] Marshall, [Chief of Staff, US Army] to General Eisenhower, January 1944, Page 1**

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4. The making of an extra copy of this message is forbidden. Only passages as are absolutely necessary will be made and classified properly. This copy will be safe... with the greatest care

EYES ONLY

SECRET

INCOMING MESSAGE
COSSAC

From: [illegible]  Ref. No.: 334

To: SHAEF  Dated: 162145A  Precedence: [illegible]

Rec'd: 1703Z/A  Security: [illegible]

- 2 -

During the month since OVERLORD and ANVIL visited LONDON your consolidation and detailed development of plans should have made clear whether or not you have a critical shortage in landing ships and craft. Estimates here would indicate that all presently allocated LST's should clear in to the United Kingdom under the present plans prior to the 30th of April except possibly 7 from United States production which may not arrive until about May 15th.

We are about to open discussions with the British Chiefs of Staff concerning ANVIL and they have requested that I be in position to let them have his estimate on the Mediterranean situation on March 10th. The basis for a final decision appears no better than a month ago. The only clear-cut decision would be to cancel the ANVIL operation.

I should greatly appreciate your personal views concerning this whole situation including your present appraisal of the landing craft situation and the latest date that you can accept craft for use in OVERLORD.

It is my intention with which Mr. ID agrees that to fully support your desire regarding the ANVIL decision, whatever it may be. The foregoing statement of my views is not to be accepted by you as a pressure five to have matters arranged other than the way you would wish to see them set up.

DISTRIBUTION:

1. SUPREME COMMANDER
2. CHIEF OF STAFF
3. COS
4.

Ref: IN OUT 61

CONFIDENTIAL SECRET RESTRICTED
SHAEF 4-
27 Jun 1945

- 2 -

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53

**Document 3. Message, General [George] Marshall, [Chief of Staff, US Army] to General Eisenhower, January 1944, Page 2**

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WAR DEPARTMENT
CLASSIFIED MESSAGE CENTER
INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECURITY CONTROL

URGENT
TO MARSHALL EYES ONLY FOR EISENHOWER

From: USFOR London
To: WAR

No. W-9413, 10th January 1944

To Marshalls eyes only for Eisenhower from Montgomery signed Bradley.

Have made a close examination of the whole OVERLORD problem in consultation with Ramsay and Leigh Mallory. In my opinion it is highly desirable that the extent of the initial assault area should be widened and that five divisions should be put on shore on the first tide and a good build up be possible. This can be done only if ANVIL is reduced to a threat and the assault craft thus released are made available for OVERLORD. This has been put up to the Chiefs of Staff. It seems quite clear that no final decision on this matter will be given until you yourself give your opinion and wishes. The really important point is to get a decision now at once. Provided we can get what I recommend then I consider OVERLORD has every chance of being a quick success so far as can be seen at present. If we do not get the ANVIL craft then I consider the chances of quick success are not good. I suggest it is essential to make a really good lodgment in Northern France and that this must be given the necessary resources to ensure success. Time is very short. Will you hurl yourself into the contest and get us what we want.

No Sig

ACTION: SOS (Colonel McCarthy)

INFORMATION: General Handy

CM IN 0506 (10 Jan 44) 2250Z mcd

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DOD DIR. 5200.9, SEPT. 27, 1958
NE BY PJS DATE 3/1/47

COPY NO. 1

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**Document 4. Message, Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery, signed "Omar Bradley," to Marshall for Eisenhower.**

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TOP SECRET

11th January, 1944

Copy No. 77

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

COSSAC (44) 10

TO : Commanding General, First Army Group

OVERLORD

1. The object of Operation OVERLORD is the establishment from the United Kingdom of a lodgement area on the Continent from which further offensive operations can be developed. The lodgement area must contain sufficient airfields for the build-up of seventy-six fighter squadrons, and must be secured against counter-attack by follow-up shipments from the United States of the remainder of the initial divisions and supporting units at the rate of about [illegible] per month.

2. The operation will be undertaken in two phases:

Phase I - The object of an initial landing on the NORMANDY beaches between the Mouth of the [illegible] River and CABOURG is to secure a lodgement area including the port of CAEN, to be followed by the development and consolidation of airfield sites and the assembly of the build-up.

Phase II - The object of the [illegible] is to secure the whole or the greater part of the [illegible] area of Brittany including the ports of [illegible]

PARIS PLAN

3. The Commanders mentioned in paragraph 7 are hereby directed to carry out, without prejudice to OVERLORD, the examination of the Paris Plan and to submit to the Chiefs of Staff, by the earliest possible date after the 1st May, 1944, their opinions as to whether it is a practicable operation.

Command and Control

4. The Supreme Allied Commander is to exercise direction and control the planning and execution of the operation as a whole.

5. Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder, K.C.B., A.O.C.-in-C., Mediterranean Air Command, has been appointed Deputy Supreme Allied Commander. He is responsible to the Supreme Allied Commander for the planning of the air operations and for the operations when executed.

6. The Commander-in-Chief of 21 Army Group will command the land forces [illegible] operation until such time as the Supreme Allied Commander relinquishes personal control to the Commanding General, First Army Group.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority J.C.S. Memo
Date 7/5/72
By DJH, NARS Date 11/16/73

~~DECLASSIFIED~~
~~DOD D.5. 5200.9, Sept. 27, 1958~~
NS by WGH Date 1-14-69

**Document 5. COSSAC (44) 10, January 11, 1944. To Commanding General, First Army group (Omar Bradley), signed "F.E. Morgan," Chief of Staff to the Supreme Commander (Designate), Page 1**



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7. The allocation of an area or responsibility to the First Army Group is to be effected by the designation of an appropriate boundary line, the general principle being accepted that UNITED STATES forces will be on the right and BRITISH/CANADIAN forces on the left of the line throughout the operation. The effective date for the allocation of an area of responsibility to First Army Group will be when, in the opinion of the Supreme Allied Commander, the number of UNITED STATES troops landed on the Continent warrants their control being exercised by the First Army Group Commander.

8. Except in emergency, and then only for the shortest possible time, a BRITISH or UNITED STATES formation lower than a corps is not to be placed under command of another nationality.

ALLOCATION OF FORCES

Naval forces

9. An estimate of the landing ships and craft likely to be available for the operation is shown at Appendix 'A'.

10. Other naval forces which will be available will be designated later.

11. An estimate of merchant shipping likely to be available is shown at [redacted]

Land forces

12. An estimate of the UNITED STATES and BRITISH/CANADIAN land forces which will be available in the UNITED KINGDOM for the operation on D Day, [illegible] is attached at Appendix 'C'.

13. The following UNITED STATES forces are to be placed under the command of the Commander-in-Chief, 21 Army Group, until such time as the Supreme Allied Commander allots you a sphere of responsibility:-

First Army reinforced by:-

a. Such UNITED STATES airborne troops as are required for the operation consistent with the lift available.

b. Such ranger battalions as the Commander-in-Chief, 21 Army Group, may require for the operation.

c. Such First Army Group troops as the Commander-in-Chief, 21 Army Group, may require for the support and maintenance of UNITED STATES forces.

d. An attached supply and maintenance organization to support the UNITED STATES forces to consist of a base section headquarters and such SOS troops and personnel as are necessary. These troops will pass to your control when your headquarters is set up on the Continent.

Air forces

14. An estimate of the air forces likely to be available on the day, [illegible] is shown at Appendix 'D'.

15. An estimate of the [illegible] to be available on the night [illegible] the operation [illegible] that sufficient transport [illegible] of the airborne [illegible] Record [illegible] twenty-four hours.

**Document 5. COSSAC (44) 10, January 11, 1944. To Commanding General, First Army group (Omar Bradley), signed "F.E. Morgan," Chief of Staff to the Supreme Commander (Designate), Page 2**



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**Document 5. COSSAC (44) 10, January 11, 1944. To Commanding General, First Army group (Omar Bradley), signed "F.E. Morgan," Chief of Staff to the Supreme Commander (Designate), page 3**



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ANNEXURE II

| | Copy No(s) |
|---|---|
| Commanding General, First Army Group. | 1 - 3 |
| Allied Naval Commander, Expeditionary Force. | 4 - 6 |
| Commander-in-Chief, 21 Army Group. | 7 - 9 |
| Air Commander-in-Chief, Allied Expeditionary Air Force. | 10 - 12 |
| The Secretary, Chiefs of Staff Committee, Offices of the War Cabinet. | 13 |
| The Secretary, The Admiralty. | 14 |
| The Under Secretary of State, The War Office (MO 3). | 15 |
| The Under Secretary of State, The Air Ministry. | 16 |
| Commanding General, European Theater of Operations, UNITED STATES Army (3 copies for Services of Supply). | 17 - 22 |
| Commander-in-Chief, Home Forces. | 23 |
| Chief of Combined Operations. | 24 |

**Document 5. COSSAC (44) 10, January 11, 1944. To Commanding General, First Army group (Omar Bradley), signed "F.E. Morgan," Chief of Staff to the Supreme Commander (Designate), Page 4**

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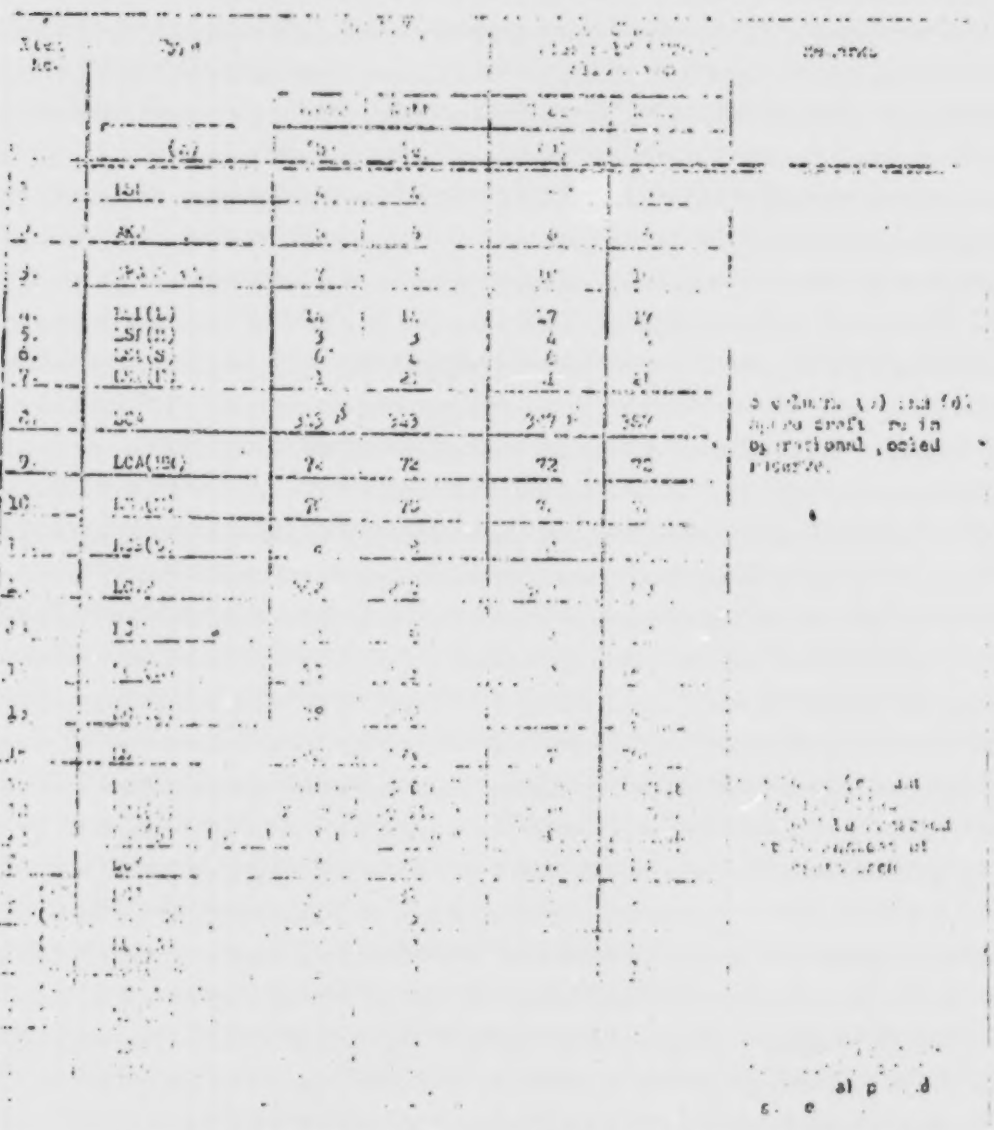
NE by WGL Date 1-14-69



**Document 5. COSSAC (44) 10, January 11, 1944. To Commanding General, First Army group (Omar Bradley), signed "F.E. Morgan," Chief of Staff to the Supreme Commander (Designate), Page 5**



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ANNEX "A"

ESTIMATE OF LANDING CRAFT AND CRAFT AVAILABLE FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN THAT OF ASSAULT IN A CROSS-CHANNEL OPERATION

| Item No | Type (a) | 1st MAY Gross (b) | 1st MAY Nett (c) | 1st JUNE Gross (d) | 1st JUNE Nett (e) | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | LCI(3) | 374 | 317 | 374 | 317 | |
| 27 | LCI(1) | 143 | 122 | 153 | 133 | |
| 28 | LCT(6) | 100 | 85 | 100 | 85 | |
| 29 | LCT | 50 | 43 | 50 | 43 | |
| 30 | LCA | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | |
| 31 | LCM | 240 | 204 | 240 | 204 | |
| 32 | LCS | 60 | 51 | 60 | 51 | |
| 33 | LCM | 100 | 85 | 100 | 85 | |
| 34 | LCP | 20 | 17 | 20 | 17 | |
| 35 | LCV | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 36 | LCA ♦ | 32 | 27 | 82 | 70 | |
| 37 | LCA ♦ or LCP | 853 | 726 | 853 | 726 | |

♦ LCA, LCVP, LCP figures are not yet final

**Document 5. COSSAC (44) 10, January 11, 1944. To Commanding General, First Army group (Omar Bradley), signed "F.E. Morgan," Chief of Staff to the Supreme Commander (Designate), Page 6**



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[redacted]

APPENDIX 'A'
TO COSSAC (44) 10

OPERATION 'OVERLORD'

SUMMARY OF MERCHANT SHIPPING AVAILABLE

HF shipping

1. 460 HF ships can be made available for the operation. In addition a maximum of 62 HF containers can be made available, from the allotment of containers for stores shipping, during the first few days of the operation. These will revert thereafter to stores carrying.

Stores shipping

2. The following is the maximum stores shipping likely to be available:-

| No. | Type | Cargo capacity at 50 cubic feet | Total cargo availability | Total shipping tonnage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 80 | Small | 200 tons | 16,000 tons | 32,000 tons |
| 130 | Medium | 450 " | 58,500 " | 117,000 " |
| 90 | Large A (Medium U/L) | 900 " | 81,000 " | 162,000 " |
| 90 | Large B (Liberty U/L) | 1,750 " | 157,500 " | 315,000 " |
| | | | 313,000 tons | 626,000 tons |

Note a. The coasters used as HF coasters as in paragraph 1 above must be deducted from these figures.

Note b. By D-plus 42 it will be necessary to release the large proportion of the coasters; but 160,000 shipping tons may be retained for that date onwards. The loss of lift entailed will be replaced by stores ships as necessary.

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NE by WGL Date 1-14-69

**Document 5. COSSAC (44) 10, January 11, 1944. To Commanding General, First Army group (Omar Bradley), signed "F.E. Morgan," Chief of Staff to the Supreme Commander (Designate), Page 7**



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NE by W64 Date 1-14-69

[illegible]

[illegible] OF LAND FORCES AVAILABLE

[illegible] 1st MAY, 1944

| Formations | US | | BRITISH and COMMONWEALTH | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present in UK | Operationally available | | |
| Infantry divisions | 12 | [illegible](a) | 12(a) | (a) Includes two from MEDITERRANEAN |
| Armoured divisions | 5 | [illegible] | 3(b) | (b) Includes one from MEDITERRANEAN |
| Airborne divisions | 2 | 2([illegible] (c) (d) | 2(c) | (c) Includes one from MEDITERRANEAN (d) (RCT) Regimental Combat Team |
| L of C divisions | | | 1 | |
| Separate parachute regiments | 4(e) | 4(e) | | (e) Pending provision Normal re-organization this figure may be reduced to 3 |
| Tank and Armoured brigades | | | 10(f) | (f) Includes:- One Plail brigade, One CDL brigade, Three ED brigades, Two brigades from MEDITERRANEAN |
| Tank groups Composite | 4 | 4 | | |
| Tank groups Light | 1 | - | | |
| Commandos | | | 5 | |
| Ranger battalions | 2 | 2 | | |

Summary of formations operationally available for [illegible] 1944.

US
17 divisions (less 1 RCT)
5 tank groups
2 Ranger battalions
3 or 4 separate parachute regiments.

BRITISH
17 divisions
10 tank and armoured brigades
5 Commandos

**Document 5. COSSAC (44) 10, January 11, 1944. To Commanding General, First Army group (Omar Bradley), signed "F.E. Morgan," Chief of Staff to the Supreme Commander (Designate), Page 8**



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DOD DIR. 5200.9, Sept. 27, 1958
NE by WGL Date 1-14-69

to COSSAC (44) 10

STRENGTH OF THE AIR FORCES AVAILABLE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM - 1st MAY, 1944

| Type of Squadron | U/E A/C per sqn | Estimated number of sqns. available in UK 1st May, 1944 | Possible allocation of AEAF sqns to operation 'OVERLORD' 1st May 1944 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| U.S. (Based on US Army Chart dated 10 December 1943) | | | |
| Eighth Air Force | | | |
| (Note i) Day Bomber Heavy | 12 | 151 | - |
| Day Fighter | 25 | 35 | - |
| Photo. Recce. | 12 | 4 | - |
| Ninth Air Force | | | |
| Medium Bomber | 18 | 32 | 32 |
| Medium Light | 18 | 12 | 12 |
| Fighter Day | 25 | 54 (Note iii) | 54 |
| Fighter Night | 12 | 5 | 5 |
| Fighter Recce | 12 | 4 | 4 |
| Photo. Recce. | 12 | 4 | 4 |
| (Note ii) Troop Carrier | 13 | 52 | 52 |
| RAF/RCAF | | | |
| Fighter Day | 16 | 50 | 42 (Note iv) |
| Fighter Recce | 12 | 43 | 36 |
| Fighter Night | 16 | 8 | 8 (Note v) |
| Night Fighter | 12 | 22 | 8 (Note iv) |
| Day Light | | | |
| (a) Bomber Command | 20 | 6 | - |
| (b) CMP | 16 | 12 | 12 |
| Photo. Recce. | 16 (1 x 20) | 8 | 4 |
| (Note i) Night Bomber Heavy | 20 (Note vi) | 72 (Note iii) | - |
| Mediums (Troop Carrier) | 20 | 9 | 9 |
| British Transport Command | 21 | 6 (Note vi) | - |

NOTES: (i) The proportion of the heavy bomber effort to be assigned for attacks on the Transportation System will be decided by the Chief of Staff to the Supreme Commander (Designate), who will, in this matter, be guided by the Chief of Staff to the Supreme Allied Commander, who will advise the Supreme Allied Commander (Designate) on the allotment of effort as well as be responsible for giving effect to the decision.

**Document 5. COSSAC (44) 10, January 11, 1944. To Commanding General, First Army group (Omar Bradley), signed "F.E. Morgan," Chief of Staff to the Supreme Commander (Designate), Page 9**

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(i) Initial [illegible] Tactical Carrier Squadrons to be served from U.K.A.F.

(ii) Figure [illegible] an equivalent [illegible] on anticipated total number of aircraft. One squadron may have more than 20 U/S.

(iv) [illegible] by [illegible] of 1 fighter and 2 fighter bomber [illegible] In addition two [illegible] Fighter squadrons will be held in reserve.

(v) In addition 3 squadrons of the above IVs are held in reserve.

(vi) Doubt exists as to whether all these aircraft and crews will be available by the date required.

(vii) Includes three Groups of the [illegible]

**Document 5. COSSAC (44) 10, January 11, 1944. To Commanding General, First Army group (Omar Bradley), signed "F.E. Morgan," Chief of Staff to the Supreme Commander (Designate), Page 10**



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DOD DIR. 5200.9, SEPT. 27, 1963
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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Information and Censorship Section
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH

19 December 1943.

SUBJECT: Political Developments in the Levant States.

TO : Commanding Officer, PWB, AFHQ.

I. DISCUSSION.

Political operatives of the "D" Section have reported a mysterious leftist movement of considerable political and religious significance in the Levant country, particularly in the hill sections south of Jerusalem, and in the province of Galilee, near Lake Genesaret.

The information is based upon two letters which have come into our hands, one allegedly written by a Doctor Lucas, who represents a growing Greek element, and the other by a simple fisherman named Matthiew, who has a strange power as a leader of the bourgeoisie.

The letters (see Tabs A and B attached) tell of the birth of a child to humble parents of noble strain, while they were sojourning in the village of Bethlehem. The birth was coincident with certain astronomical manifestations, including the conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn, and provoked a profound impression on the people of the land. Their accounts mention a strange appearance of a celestial chorus, which they say announced that the child was the promised Messiah of the Jews, and sang of an era of good will among men everywhere.

It appears, on investigation, that this Jew was crucified sometime later by Italian soldiers, in an effort to appease certain corrupt ecclesiastical leaders of the Jews, but that his simple teaching of good will has spread to the far corners of the earth.

II. RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that the anniversary of the birth of this child be recognized; that a measure of his good will be spread abroad, and that the Commander-in-Chief bestow upon you and yours, and upon your friends, the fullest measure of joy for the coming year.

Donald F. Hall
DONALD F. HALL
Lt. Colonel, PA
Executive

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Document 6. Memorandum, Lt. Col. Donald F. Hall to Commanding Officer, PWB, AFHQ (Psychological Warfare Branch, Allied Forces Headquarters), December 19, 1943, Page 1

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A brief account of the Bethlehem incident as written in a long letter by M. Matthiew, a fisherman from the northern lake region.

"Jesus etant ne a Bethlehem de Judee, au jours du roi Herode, des images d'Orient arriverent a Jerusalem et dirent: Ou est le roi des Juifs qui est ne? Car nous avons vu son etoile en Orient et nous sommes venus l'adorer.

"Ce que le roi Herode ayant appris, il fut trouble, et tout Jerusalem avec lui. Et ayant assemble tous les principaux sacrificateurs et les scribes du people, il s'informa aupres d'eux ou le Christ devait naitre.

"Et ils lui dirent: C'est a Bethlehem de Judee; car voici ce qui a ete ecrit par le prohpete: Et toi, Bethlehem, terre de Juda, tu n'es pas la moindre entre les principautes de Juda, car c'est de toi que sortira un prince qui paitra Israel mon peuple..... A la vue de l'etoile, ils eurent une fort grande joie. Etant entres dans la ville ils virent le petit enfant avec Marie sa mere, et se prosternant devant lui ils l'adorerent, et ouvrant leurs tresors, ils lui presenterent des dons, de l'or, de l'encens et de la myrrhe."

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**Document 6. Memorandum, Lt. Col. Donald F. Hall to Commanding Officer, PWB, AFHQ (Psychological Warfare Branch, Allied Forces Headquarters), December 19, 1943, Page 2**

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A portion of a letter alleged to have been written by Dr. Lucas, a Greek physician long resident in Palestine.

"Il arriva en ce temps-là qu(in publia un edit de Cesare Auguste, ordonnant un denombrement de toute la terre. Ce denombrement fut le premier et eut lieu pendant que Quirinius etait gouverneur de Syrie.

"Et tous allaient pour etre enregistres, chacun dans sa ville. Joseph aussi monta de Galilee en Judee, de la ville de Nazareth a la ville de David, nomme Bethleem, parce qu'il etait de la maison et de la famille de David, pour etre registre avec Marie son epouse, qui etait enceinte. Et pendant qu'ils etaient la, le jour ou elle devait accoucher arriva.

"Elle mit au monde son fils premier-ne, l'emmaillotta et le coucha dans une creche, parce qu'il n'y avait point de place pour eux dans l'hotellerie.

"Or il y avait dans le meme countree des bergers, qui vivaient aux champs et gardaient leurs troupeaux pendant les veilles de la nuit. Et un ange du Seigneur se presenta a eux, et la gloire du Seigneur resplendit au tour d'eux, et ils furent saisis d'une grande crainte. Alors l'ange leur dit: N'ayez point de crainte; car je vous annonce une grande joie, qui sera pour tout le peuple; c'est qu'aujourd'hui, dans la ville de David, un Sauveur, qui est le Christ, le Seigneur, vous est ne..... et tout a coup il y eut avec l'ange une multitude de l'armee celeste, louant Dieu et disant: 'Gloire a Dieu, au plus haut des cieux, et paix sur la terre, aux hommes de bonne volonte.'"

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**Document 6. Memorandum, Lt. Col. Donald F. Hall to Commanding Officer, PWB, AFHQ (Psychological Warfare Branch, Allied Forces Headquarters), December 19, 1943, Page 3**



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SRH-026

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE CHIEF OF STAFF
Washington, D. C.

March 15, 1944

Dear Eisenhower:

You are undoubtedly aware of the supreme importance which the War Department attaches to intelligence known as "Ultra". This intelligence is secured by the British from reading German enciphered radio communications.

The attached Tab sets forth the basis upon which German "Ultra" intelligence is made available to American field commands. Please give this matter your personal attention, and take all necessary steps to insure that the security regulations governing the dissemination of "Ultra" intelligence are meticulously observed. The arrangements described in the attached Tab are to be fully carried out.

Faithfully yours,

/s/ G.C. MARSHALL

General D. D. Eisenhower,
Supreme Headquarters,
Allied Expeditionary Force,
London, England.

DECLASSIFIED per Sec. 3, E. O. [illegible]
by Director, NSA/CSS, [illegible]
WRW Date 12/28/78

**Document 7. Letter from G.C. Marshall to General Eisenhower, March 15, 1944, plus attachment, Page 1**

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1. A large volume of highly important military and air intelligence is derived by the British from reading German radio communications enciphered in high-level German cipher systems. This type of intelligence is known as "Ultra" intelligence.

2. The basis upon which German Ultra intelligence is made available by the British to the US War Department and to American Field Commands in active theaters is governed by an agreement made in June, 1943 between the US War Department and the responsible British organization.

3. The British organization which produces Ultra intelligence is the Government Code and Cipher School, the Director General of which is Brigadier Sir Stewart Menzies.

4. Administration of the agreement of June 1943 is controlled by the British through Brigadier Menzies, and by the US War Department through the A. C. of S., G-2.

5. To carry out the agreement of June 1943, and to assist in and supervise the dissemination of Ultra intelligence to American Commands in the European Theater, a detachment of MID, the title of which is MID, War Department, London, has been detailed for service in the European Theater. This detachment is under the direct control of the A.C. of S., G-2, and the Commanding Officer of the detachment is the representative of the A. C. of S., G-2, on all matters relating to or affecting Ultra intelligence in the European Theater.

6. Security regulations governing the dissemination and handling of Ultra intelligence within the European and Mediterranean Theaters have been approved by the US War Department and will become effective on 1 April 1944.

7. Under the agreement of June 1943 and the security regulations of 1 April 1944, the basis of disseminating Ultra intelligence to American Commands in the European Theater is as follows:

a. Ultra intelligence produced by G.C. & C.S. (including the component of the US Signal Corps at G.C. & C.S.) is disseminated to Field Commands only by means of special communication channels established and controlled by the Director General, G.C. & C.S.

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**Document 7. Letter from G.C. Marshall to General Eisenhower, March 15, 1944, plus attachment, Page 2**

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b. Communications between Field Commands which discuss or mention Ultra intelligence must be passed only over the above special communication channels.

c. American officers participate at G.C. & C.S. in the selection of Ultra intelligence for dissemination to the Field Commands and in the preparation of the messages in which the Ultra intelligence is so disseminated. These officers are attached to MID, War Department, London.

d. The receipt and distribution, at the Field Commands, of messages containing or relating to Ultra intelligence, is handled by Special Liaison Units furnished and controlled by the Director General, G.C. & C.S. The personnel of these units includes American officers attached to MID, War Department, London.

e. The Special Liaison Units distribute Ultra intelligence messages only to officers at the Field Commands who are listed as entitled to receive Ultra intelligence. The eligibility of officers for listing as authorized Ultra intelligence recipients is governed by the security regulations of 1 April 1944. The Director General, G.C. & C.S., and the Commanding Officer of MID, War Department, London, administer the provisions of the agreement relating to admission of American officers in your theater to the list.

f. One or more American officers assigned to MID, War Department, London, will be detailed to each American Field Command, which receives Ultra intelligence. These officers will be subject to the administration and discipline of the Command to which they are detailed. They will work under the control of the G-2 or A-2 of the Command as part of his staff. They will have had a period of training at G.C. & C.S., and, if possible, with operational commands in the Mediterranean Theater, and this training will be directed toward equipping them to use Ultra intelligence effectively and securely. Their primary responsibility will be to evaluate Ultra intelligence, present it in useable form to the Commanding Officer and to such of his senior staff officers as are authorized Ultra recipients, assist in fusing Ultra intelligence with intelligence derived from other sources, and give advice in connection with making operational use of Ultra intelligence in such fashion that the security of the source is not endangered. If at any time the flow of Ultra intelligence is not sufficient to occupy fully the time of these officers, they may be used for other related intelligence assignments.



**Document 7. Letter from G.C. Marshall to General Eisenhower, March 15, 1944, plus attachment, Page 3**

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8. The Commanding Officer and the G-2's and A-2's of all American Field Commands in your theater, which receive Ultra intelligence, will take all steps necessary to insure that the requirements of this letter and of the security regulations of 1 April 1944, are fully carried out. In order to safeguard the continued availability of this enormously important source of intelligence, it is vital that these security regulations be meticulously observed, and that all personnel entitled to handle or receive Ultra intelligence take all possible precautions in connection with its handling and use. When operational action is taken on the basis of Ultra intelligence, the utmost care must be taken, by means of proper cover, to insure that the action does not reveal or in any way suggest that this source of intelligence is at our disposal.

9. It is of particular importance that:

a. Ultra intelligence be transmitted to the Field Commands only by those special channels mentioned in paragraphs 7a and b above, and that communications discussing or mentioning Ultra intelligence be transmitted only by those channels;

b. Ultra intelligence be discussed orally only with personnel of the field commands who are listed as authorized recipients of Ultra intelligence; and

c. Full facilities and opportunity be extended to the MID, War Department, London, officers detailed to Field Commands in order to enable them to perform their duties fully and effectively. The Commanding Officer, MID, War Department, London, and his principal assistants, will visit the field commands as occasion requires to consult with the G-2's or A-2's on methods of handling and using Ultra intelligence and on the scope and method of servicing Ultra intelligence from G.C. & C.S. to the field commands.

10. The contents of this letter will be communicated to the Commanding Officers and G-2's or A-2's of all American Field Commands in your theater which receive Ultra intelligence.

**Document 7. Letter from G.C. Marshall to General Eisenhower, March 15, 1944, plus attachment, Page 4**

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Supreme Headquarters
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
Office of the Secretary General Staff

3 February 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief of Staff.

Subject: Precise of Plan "BODYGUARD"

1. Plan "BODYGUARD" is an overall deception policy for the war against Germany, approved by the Combined Chiefs of Staff (TAB A). Its object is to induce the enemy to make faulty strategic dispositions in relation to operations by the United Nations against Germany.

2. This overall deception policy is presented to induce the enemy to believe that the allied plan for 1944 is as follows:

Long range bomber reinforcement is delaying ground forces build-up;
An attack on Northern Norway with Russia is to be concerted in the Spring;
The main Allied effort in Spring 1944 should be against the Balkans;
Operations in Italy would be continued, augmented by amphibious operations.

3. In regard to Allied strength and dispositions, we should induce the enemy to believe the following:

Shortage of manpower has obliged cannibalisation within the British Army in UK;
Number of divisions in UK is less than is in fact the case;
Personnel of certain allied divisions in Mediterranean are being relieved by fresh divisions from U.S.;
Shortage of landing craft exists until Summer, 1944;
Forces in Mediterranean are greater than is, in fact, the case;
French forces are taking over responsibility for defense of North Africa, relieving Anglo-American forces for Spring operations elsewhere;
British divisions and craft are being transferred from India to Middle East;
Fresh divisions from U.S. are expected to arrive in Mediterranean.

4. Means of implementation of plan "BODYGUARD" include movement of forces, camouflage devices, W/T deception, diplomatic approaches to Sweden and Turkey, leakage and rumours, and political warfare.

Robert E. Baker
ROBERT E. BAKER,
Major, G.S.C.,
Asst. Sec. General Staff

SGS - SHAEF File No. ___

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Should staff
section in charge
be put on this?

28 GS

GENERAL
G-3 (OPS-B) Col
TRUIS - READ
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Noted
5/2/44

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**Document 8. Memorandum, Robert E. Baker for Chief of Staff (General Walter Bedell Smith was Chief of General Eisenhower's staff at Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force), February 3, 1944.**

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Appendix "C"
to COSSAC (43) 31

20th November, 1943

OPERATION 'OVERLORD'

COVER OPERATION - (PAS DE CALAIS)

APPRECIATION

INTRODUCTION

1. In the Outline Plan (Part II, para 7) it is laid down that a diversionary operation on the general lines of Operation 'STARKEY' should be staged in the PAS DE CALAIS commencing about D minus 14, and that this operation should form part of the general air plan for the reduction of the GERMAN fighter force.

2. The intention of this diversionary operation was to retain GERMAN ground and air forces for as long as possible away from the main assault area; this would involve the maintenance of a continuous threat against the PAS DE CALAIS until our main forces were firmly established.

3. It would obviously be desirable at the same time to wear down the GERMAN air forces in the PAS DE CALAIS by bringing on air battles. The experience of Operation 'STARKEY' has shown, however, that we are unlikely to be able to bring the GERMAN air force to battle without carrying out an actual landing. Landing craft at present available for the Operation do not permit the mounting of any such diversionary landing except at the expense of the main assault and, even if additional craft could be made available it is unlikely that we could mount an operation on a larger scale than one assault division. The GERMANS would very soon realise that the landing of such a force without a follow-up was only a diversion. The threat to the PAS DE CALAIS could not then be maintained and the GERMAN air and ground forces would be available to reinforce the main assault area. As this is clearly to our disadvantage, all idea of making a diversionary landing with the object of bringing on air battles has been omitted.

4. This operation, which may be called the COVER operation, has therefore been based on the necessity for retaining GERMAN ground and air forces in the PAS DE CALAIS area. Further, the operation includes other measures which may be employed to conceal our real intentions.

OBJECTS

5. The objects of the COVER operation are:

(a) To induce the GERMAN command to believe that the main assault and follow-up will be in or EAST of the PAS DE CALAIS area, thereby encouraging the enemy to maintain or increase the strength of his air and ground forces and of his fortifications there at the expense of other areas, particularly of the CAEN area.

(b) To keep the enemy in doubt as to the date and time of the actual assault.

(c) During and after the main assault to contain the largest possible GERMAN ground and air forces in or EAST of the PAS DE CALAIS for at least fourteen days.

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**Document 9. Operation OVERLORD Cover Operation-(Pas De Calais) Appreciation, November 20, 1943, page 1**

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CONSIDERATIONS AFFECTING DIRECTION OF THREAT

CONCENTRATIONS AND PREPARATIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

6. The real concentrations and preparations will indicate to the ENEMY an operation against the area BOULOGNE - CALAIS - DUNKIRK, the most likely objective being the CHERBOURG - CAEN - HAVRE area. It will therefore be necessary by deceptive means to make it appear that the centre of gravity of our preparations is in the South-East, so as to threaten the PAS DE CALAIS - BELGIUM area. As the interception of our wireless traffic is one of the principal methods by which the enemy obtains information about our concentrations and preparations, all simulation must be supported or represented by the appropriate wireless activity. In the case of the naval forces, however, all available wireless personnel are wholly employed by the assault forces; deceptive wireless activity could only be obtained at the expense of these assault forces, with a corresponding effect on their tactical efficiency.

NAVAL

7. During the winter 1943/44, five naval assault forces will be forming simultaneously in the ROSYTH, HUMBER, PORTSMOUTH and PLYMOUTH Commands and in the MILFORD HAVEN area. Map 'ML' shows how these dispositions threaten a wide area, from DEN HELDER to BREST and, to a lesser degree, how the ROSYTH force threatens Southern NORWAY. Map 'MA' shows the situation about a fortnight before D Day, that is after the ROSYTH force has reached the SOUTHAMPTON - PORTSMOUTH area. In this case the naval dispositions still threaten a wide area extending from OSTEND to BREST, but considering such factors as the suitability of beaches and their capacity for maintenance, the location of the main ports and the strength of the defences in the PAS DE CALAIS, the enemy may well select the CHERBOURG - CAEN - HAVRE area as the most likely objective for our assault.

8. In order to threaten specifically the PAS DE CALAIS - BELGIUM area, it will be necessary to represent substantial assault, as well as follow-up forces, in the DOVER and DOWN Commands. Owing to the navigational difficulties off the EAST coast and ease with which our operations could be interfered with by minelaying, it will be necessary for the sake of plausibility to confine such assault forces to the THAMES ESTUARY - RAMSGATE - HASTINGS area. Similarly, owing to the proximity of enemy long-range guns it would be necessary to confine follow-up forces to the THAMES ESTUARY - GREAT YARMOUTH area.

9. In order to threaten the PAS DE CALAIS - BELGIUM area, therefore, short-range craft should be assembled in the area RAMSGATE - HASTINGS; the follow-up force in the THAMES ESTUARY should be augmented with any available craft and dummy craft so that it represents an assault division, and the maximum possible number of craft and shipping should be assembled in the area THAMES ESTUARY - GREAT YARMOUTH. The presence of these additional assault craft on the EAST and SOUTH-EAST coasts, combined with the real follow-up and build-up preparations, should indicate a specific threat to the PAS DE CALAIS - BELGIUM area. (See Map 'MP').

MILITARY AND CIVIL

10. It will be necessary at the same time to ensure that the apparent size of the military and air forces, and preparations, in EAST and SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND are enlarged by discreet display and other deceptive methods on a scale commensurate with the display of craft in that area and that the visible preparations in the WEST and SOUTH-WEST are correspondingly reduced. Some of the methods which could be employed are listed below and, with the exception of wireless activity, are discussed in Annexure I.

(a) Wireless deception.

(b) Camouflage and concealment: The visible preparations in the WEST and SOUTH-WEST which do not threaten the PAS DE CALAIS could be concealed to the maximum degree possible, whilst those in the EAST and SOUTH-EAST are discreetly displayed so as not to rouse the enemy's suspicions.



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(c) Movement preparations: Additional covement and accommodation preparations could be made under formation arrangements in the Eastern area to support the apparent concentration of craft and shipping.

(d) Restricted Areas: Suitable restrictions and bans on visitors could be imposed.

(e) Lighting of ports, harbs and true concentrations: Deceptive lighting could be provided at harbs, assembly and transit areas.

(f) Anti-Aircraft concentrations could be simulated in the EAST and South-East.

(g) Patriot forces: Sabotage in the PAS DE CALAIS - BELGIUM area, particularly nearer the target date, could be increased.

(h) Civil: Preparations such as voluntary evacuation and reinforcement of civil defences consequent on the military preparation could be made.

AIR

11. The progressive build-up of short-range aircraft in the South-West and SOUTH of ENGLAND after the New Year, will be an increasing indication of impending operations threatening the CHERBOURG - CAEN - HAVRE area. Due to the unlikelihood of being able to conceal this concentration of aircraft in the SOUTH and South-West, particularly from enemy Radar, it will be necessary to lead the enemy to believe that this force is in fact a "cover" to those squadrons which will operate from the South-East. In addition, it should be indicated to the enemy that the squadrons in the SOUTH and South-West will be used to support the squadrons in the South-East. Possible methods of indicating these intentions are outlined in paragraphs 29 and 30.

CONSIDERATIONS AFFECTING TIMING

12. In order to achieve surprise, cover activities should normally lead the enemy to believe that the main operation is not due to be launched until about D plus 20. In this operation, however, the arrival of naval forces in the SOUTH coast from SOUTH about D minus 4 will make the imminence of the operation difficult to conceal. Further, as the intensity of our preparations, concentrations, and training activities increases during the winter and spring, so is the intensity of the enemy air reconnaissance likely to increase. We must count, therefore, on the enemy being on the alert for a long period before the target date. In addition, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to conceal the final loading of the assault forces as this must be done by day as well as by night.

13. In view of these considerations, the measures most likely to deceive the enemy as to the time and date of the assault are:-

(a) Manipulating wireless activity to conceal the landing of the assault and follow-up forces and the movement of the build-up forces towards the coast; simulating by wireless activity the training and preparation of forces in the EAST and South-East and phasing this activity to conform with a target date later than D Day.

(b) Carrying out large scale combined exercises in the normal course of training, and maintaining active convoy and air reconnaissance during the winter and spring in order to make the enemy think that the final preparations are possibly only further exercises. (See Annexure I).

(c) Taking increasingly active measures to reduce enemy air reconnaissance during the spring with a view to preventing any reconnaissance during the last few days before the operation.



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THE CONTINUATION OF THE THREAT

14. As pointed out in paragraph 5(a) above, it is essential that GERMAN ground and air forces should be retained in the PAS DE CALAIS - BELGIUM area during and after the assault. It will thus be necessary to continue the threat from EAST and South-East ENGLAND immediately after the main forces have sailed. To have any appreciable effect this threat should be represented by an assault force of at least one assault division and appropriate follow-up and build-up. The naval and military forces required for the assault force could be represented by loading two divisions and, as far as possible, the craft necessary to lift them in the area HASTINGS - HARWICH. These craft would be made up of dummy landing craft and any types of craft and shipping, in particular short-range craft, which for any reason were not being used in the main operation. It is emphasised, however, that very few real craft will be available and that the force will be in the main made up of dummy craft. The necessary deceptive wireless traffic to make the concentration of dummy craft appear real must be provided.

15. In order to simulate the follow-up forces it will be necessary to replace the formations which have overseas and which were concentrated in EAST and South-East ENGLAND, by US formations not immediately required overseas and by BRITISH formations not forming part of the expeditionary force. The simulation should be supported and in part represented by the appropriate wireless traffic.

CONCLUSION

16. It is considered that:

(a) Prior to the assault we should be able to create a plausible threat to the PAS DE CALAIS and the BELGIUM area by representing substantial assault and follow-up forces in Eastern ENGLAND and by concealing, as far as possible, the real preparations in the South-West.

(b) It should also be possible by accustoming the enemy, over a long period, to large scale invasion preparations to keep him in doubt about the date and time of the assault.

(c) After the assault it should be possible to continue to threaten this area, but in the main, the naval component of this threat will be limited to dummy forces.

OUTLINE PLAN

COMMAND AND CONTROL

17. The Command and Control of the COVER operation (PAS DE CALAIS) will be the same as the Command and Control of Operation 'OVERLORD' (COSSAC (43) 38 Final).

PHASES

18. The COVER operation falls naturally into three phases, namely:

Preliminary Phase - from NOW until the sailing of the ROSITH forces.

Preparatory Phase - from the sailing of the ROSITH forces until the touchdown of the assault (zero hour D/Day)

Post-Assault Phase - zero hour D Day until our forces are firmly established in FRANCE.

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Document 9. Operation OVERLORD Cover Operation-(Pas De Calais) Appreciation, November 20, 1943, page 4



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PRELIMINARY PHASE

GENERAL

Combined Training

19. During the later stages of combined training, exercises will, wherever possible, include all three services and be accompanied by such administrative arrangements as will make them as realistic as possible. The directive will avoid [illegible] attention on the real objective.

Security

20. 'COCKADE': Every possible precaution will be taken to maintain the security of the projects for the development of 'COCKADE'.

21. Restricted areas: Restrictions, including bans on visitors, will be imposed periodically within the regulated area WASH - BRISTOL CHANNEL. All areas involved in large scale exercises and other activities requiring special security will be protected by the imposition of restrictions. Full restrictions will be imposed in the area WASH - BRISTOL CHANNEL at least two months before the target date.

22. Seaborne and air reconnaissance and raiding will, in general, be evenly spread except that the intensity of seaborne reconnaissance should be slightly increased in the area PAS DE CALAIS - BELGIUM/DUTCH frontier.

23. Information to participating forces and civil authorities. (See Annexure II). The deceptive object of the COVER operation will be divulged to as few as possible. Commanders and civil authorities will give their subordinates only that amount of information necessary for the efficient execution of any task, and this information will be the same for all participating forces and civil authorities. Misleading information will NOT be issued.

WIRELESS (NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR).

24. Training: The training of at least two additional amphibious forces will be simulated by deceptive wireless activity.

25. Combined Headquarters: Wireless activity will be carried out to represent one additional combined headquarters in South-East ENGLAND, e.g., at CHATHAM.

26. Order of Battle: Wireless nets which disclose the chain of command within the expeditionary force will be controlled so that they do not coincide with the order of battle.

27. Assault technique: The amphibious forces will carry out a proportion of deceptive wireless exercises using varied tactical methods, to conceal the true character of their training.

28. Wireless silence: From about November, 1943, intermittent and varied periods of wireless silence will be imposed on US and BRITISH ground forces and naval assault forces. Appropriate measures, not necessarily involving complete silence, will also be taken by the air forces concerned.

29. Enemy Radar Intelligence (AIR): The concentration of fighter squadrons in the SOUTH and South-West, and the fact that these squadrons are carrying out intensive training and endeavouring to gain operational experience in the SOUTH and South-East, will be discreetly revealed by controlling practice and operational flying taking place in the South-East. The method by which this is revealed should make it appear that steps have been taken to conceal the flying, but at the same time we should ensure that the enemy become aware of it.



Document 9. Operation OVERLORD Cover Operation-(Pas De Calais) Appreciation, November 20, 1943, page 5



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30. Wireless Deception (Air): As squadrons move into advanced landing grounds, sufficient R/T discipline will be imposed in the South-East to indicate that an attempt is being made to conceal the concentration in the South-East, e.g., large formations flying just within Radar range will maintain the strictest silence and call signs not previously used in the South-East, will be introduced as though by accident.

Camouflage and Concealment

31. The policy outlined in Annexure II will be applied to all naval, military and air preparations.

NAVAL

Concentration of Craft and Shipping

32. Any short range craft which can be released from training or experimental establishments will assemble in the area RAMSGATE - HASTINGS; this assembly will be supported by the appropriate wireless activity.

Minelaying

33. Normal routine minelaying operations will be taking place. They will be such as not to draw attention to any particular area.

MILITARY

Movement preparations.

34. The apparent capacity of the sector (inclusive THAMES ESTUARY - inclusive YARMOUTH) should be increased to one-and-a-half divisions per day. The additional construction which may be necessary, such hastened ramps, road widening, hards, etc., should be completed before the target date. This construction should proceed in conjunction with similar preparations in other sectors but will be given a lower priority.

Lighting of Ports and Hards

35. Deceptive lighting will be installed at all hards and in assembly and transit areas to represent the presence of vehicle or other lights which would be concentrated there during loading. This lighting and the existing lighting at ports and hards will be displayed periodically from February, 1944, onwards, and should on occasions coincide with the periods of wireless silence.

CIVIL

36. Civil preparations, which are necessary as a result of real military preparations, will be extended to include the South-Eastern and Eastern Counties so as not to emphasise any particular sector within the BRISTOL CHANNEL - WASH area. In addition, the scope of existing constructional projects, in particular those projects involving road and railway construction, will be exaggerated in the Eastern Counties.

HYPOTHETICAL PHASE

NAVAL

a. Dummy Forces

37. During the period that the NORTH force is passing the YARMOUTH - HASTINGS area, the Dummy landing craft, required to turn the NORE follow-up force into an assault force and to turn the concentration of MT ships and coasters into a follow-up force, will be moored in this area, the short-range craft being confined to the RAMSGATE - HASTINGS sector. The launching will be done at night and not under cover of smoke, and will be supported by the appropriate wireless activity.



Document 9. Operation OVERLORD Cover Operation-(Pas De Calais) Appreciation, November 20, 1943, page 6

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Minelaying

38. Minelaying operations will be taking place in the coastal areas both EAST and WEST of the real objective. The entrances to the ports of [illegible] and HAVRE will be mined shortly before D day. In the PAS DE CALAIS area at least one port, preferably BOULOGNE will be left unmined. In the [illegible] of CAP GRIS NEZ the main effort will be confined to general protection against surface craft and U-boats moving from the NORTH SEA.

Minesweeping

39. If adequate minesweeping forces are available, deceptive operations will be carried out near the BOULOGNE area starting about D minus 7.

Wireless

40. The following provision for wireless activity will be made:

(a) Cover for the sailing of SOUTH force.

(b) Increase of deceptive wireless activity in the NEZ area (probably to the extent of one assault force and associated craft). In the HASTINGS - RAMSGATE sector, however, owing to the proximity to the enemy shore, the bogus wireless activity will do no more than maintain the visual picture. It is assumed that very little, if any, exercising would in fact be carried out in that particular area.

MILITARY

Dummy Craft

41. Dummy craft will be erected, maintained and handled while afloat as detailed in paragraph 37.

Movements

42. Large scale movements will be carried out with formations not immediately required overseas into the EAST and South-East sectors, to full capacity of these sectors, to simulate the movement of those forces overseas. These movements will be synchronised with the concentration and movement of the expeditionary force in other sectors.

Anti-Aircraft

43. Concentrations of dummy landing craft will be protected by adequate anti-aircraft defences. The anti-aircraft defence of the concentration, assembly and transit areas in the EAST and South-East will be augmented with dummy artillery on the scale of one dummy gun to every real gun. Dummy guns will be located within supporting distance of real guns.

Patriot Forces

44. The general sabotage in and around the PAS DE CALAIS - BELGIUM area will be increased and openly briefed organisers will be sent to this area to spread rumours and to initiate certain limited action by resistance groups shortly before the target date. This action must in no way prejudice the potential value of resistance groups to the operation as a whole.

Wireless

45. Deceptive wireless activity will be carried out to cover the move of the military components of the NORTH force. Arrangements will be made to disclose by means of wireless the presence of formations constituting notional assault and follow-up forces in the South-East. The final assembly and embarkation of the real assault and follow-up formations and the movement of the build-up formations will be covered by W/T [illegible] silence.



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AIR

Training

46. During the concentration of squadrons in the SOUTH and South-East, and after the final move into advanced landing grounds, training will be carried out and operational experience will be obtained, wherever possible, in the EAST and South-East.

Enemy Air Reconnaissance

47. Special arrangements will be made to prevent enemy air reconnaissance, including high reconnaissance, during the loading of the assault forces.

Enemy Fighter Aircraft

48. The number of fighter aircraft on airfields in the South-East will be augmented with dummy BRITISH aircraft to a total of at least fifty fighter squadrons, dummy and real, or until all airfields are occupied to their maximum capacity. Similarly fighter squadrons based in ESSEX will be augmented by dummies in the proportion of one dummy to two real aircraft. The presence of these squadrons will be supported by the above W/T activity as detailed in paragraph 30 above. If it is found necessary to move AMERICAN fighter squadrons from the ESSEX area about March, 1944, their absence will be covered by dummy AMERICAN aircraft and appropriate W/T and R/T deception.

Wireless

49. In order to avoid breaking the continuity of the quality of W/T and R/T point-to-point traffic during the period of camouflage, ground equipment should be duplicated and additional operators provided to enable the mobile equipment to be packed and loaded without arousing undue suspicion.

CIVIL

50. As far as practicable Fire Services and Civil Defence organisations will be reinforced in the EAST and South-East areas, and voluntary evacuation of certain populated places will be encouraged.

POST-ASSAULT PHASE

NAVAL

51. Immediately the real forces leave the LONDON and EXE Commands, any craft and shipping not being employed, including those types not normally used in amphibious operations, will be concentrated in these Commands, short-range craft being confined to the area MARGATE - BOULOGNE. If the resultant concentration does not represent at least a one divisional lift, it should be further augmented with dummy craft.

Minesweeping

52. If adequate minesweeping forces are available, deceptive operations will be continued in the PAS DE CALAIS - BOULOGNE area.

Minelaying

53. Operations will be confined to reinforcing minefields already laid during the preparatory phase.

Wireless

54. The appropriate contribution to the simulation of amphibious training of the assault and follow-up forces indicated in paragraph 55 below will be provided. Provision will also be made for activity appropriate to the dummy craft as in paragraph 51 above.



Document 9. Operation OVERLORD Cover Operation-(Pas De Calais) Appreciation, November 20, 1943, page 8

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MILITARY

55. For about 14 days after D Day, a force of not less than one assault, one follow-up and four build-up divisions will be represented in Eastern and South Eastern commands. As far as possible, this force will be made up of real formations as follows:

(a) Formations not required overseas during the first 14 days including two US divisions carrying out normal field training in EASTERN Command.

(b) Formations not forming part of the expeditionary force.

That part of the force which cannot be represented by real formations will be simulated by deceptive methods, including Wireless and the use of dummy [illegible]

Wireless

56. The Wireless resources of the force representing one assault, one follow-up and four build-up divisions will be further augmented to allow this force to simulate amphibious and normal field training.

AIR

57. Consideration will be given at the time to the possibility of diverting part of the bomber force to assist indirectly the operations in the GAM bridgehead after the assault, by intensifying or culminating the threat by air operations against the PAS DE CALAIS which are normally indicative of any immediate assault. These operations would include:

(a) Attacks on enemy airfields and communications.

(b) Intensive air embargoment of selected points or areas in the enemy transportation system.

(c) Harassing enemy ground forces in the area.

Such action might be appropriately planned from D Day, to D plus 7.

2 963

Document 9. Operation OVERLORD Cover Operation-(Pas De Calais) Appreciation, November 20, 1943, page 9



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# SHAEF
STAFF MESSAGE CONTROL
# INCOMING MESSAGE

EYES ONLY

AGJAR SHAEF 1102/29

Filed April 291457Z TOR April 291815B

~~SECRET~~

PRIORITY

Please send file - Pile me.

FROM : GENERAL MARSHALL.

TO : GENERAL EISENHOWER FOR HIS [illegible].

REF NO : W-29722, 29 April 1944.

Reference your S-50908 regarding PATTON: His remarks as quoted have created a stir throughout the UNITED STATES. I quote excerpts from an editorial this morning in the Washington Post: "General PATTON has progressed from simple assault on individuals to collective assault on entire nationalities. As Congressman MUNDT observed, he has now 'succeeded in slapping the face of every one of the UNITED NATIONS except GREAT BRITAIN'. The General insists that he excepted the SOVIET UNION too. But the distinction does not seem to us to be vital". The editorial then refers to his remarks on welcoming the Germans and Italians into hell and also his reference to the "English ladies" and "American dames", with this comment "this was intended no doubt as gallantry and perhaps as a rough sort of military humor. The truth is however that it is neither gracious nor amusing. We do not mean to be prissy about the matter but we think that Lieutenant Generals even temporary once ought to talk with rather more dignity than this. When they do not they run the danger of losing the respect of the men they command and the confidence of the public they serve. We think that this has happened to General PATTON. Whatever his merits as a strategist or tactician he has revealed glaring defects as a leader of men. It is more than fortunate that these have become apparent before the Senate takes action to pass upon his recommended promotion in permanent rank from Colonel to Major General. All thought of such promotion should now be abandoned. That the War Department recommended it is one more evidence of the tendency of on the part of members of the military to act as a clique or club. His brother officers must have had some awareness of General PATTON's lack of balance, etc, etc. We confess to some perplexity as to the entire practice of permanent promotions in the midst of war. Why cannot all of these wait until the war is over and we can judge the records of our military men with some perspective? General PATTON's case affords an object lesson".

DECLASSIFIED
DOD DIR. 5200.10, Sept. 27, 1960
NE by WGL Date 11/21/66

(continued)
- page 1 -

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COPY NO 1
SUPREME COMMANDER

**Document 10. Message, General Marshall to General Eisenhower, April 29, 1944, page 1**



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SHAEF

STAFF MESSAGE CONTROL

INCOMING MESSAGE

EYES ONLY

SECRET

REF NO : S-29722

Like you I have been considering the matter on a purely business basis. Its effect on you and the troops and on the confidence of the public in the War Department and in you is opposed to the unmistakable fact that PATTON is the only available Army Commander for his present assignment who has had actual experience in fighting ROMMEL and in extensive landing operations followed by a rapid campaign of exploitation. Whether or not we can forego the latter advantage because of the unfavorable effects referred to I leave entirely to your decision. You carry the burden of responsibility as to the success of OVERLORD. If you feel that that operation can be carried out with the same assurance of success with HODGES in command, for example, instead of PATTON all well and good. If you doubt it then between us we can bear the burden of the present unfortunate reaction. I fear the harm has already been fatal to the confirmation of the permanent list.

S-50908, 29 April, originated by SUPREME COMMANDER.

DISTRIBUTION:

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COPY NO 1
SUPREME COMMANDER

**Document 10. Message, General Marshall to General Eisenhower, April 29, 1944, page 2**

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U. S. SECRET
BRITISH MOST SECRET

EUREKA CONFERENCE

MINUTES OF PLENARY SESSION
BETWEEN THE U.S.A., GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U.S.S.R.,

HELD IN THE RUSSIAN LEGATION, TEHRAN, IRAN,
ON TUESDAY, 30 NOVEMBER 1943 AT 1600

*PRESENT*

| *United States* | *British* |
|---|---|
| President Roosevelt | Prime Minister Churchill |
| Mr. Harry L. Hopkins | Mr. Anthony Eden |
| Mr. Averill Harriman | Field Marshal Sir John Dill |
| Admiral W. D. Leahy, USN | General Sir Alan Brooke |
| General G. C. Marshall, USA | Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham |
| Admiral E. J. King, USN | Air Chief Marshal |
| General H. H. Arnold, USA | Sir Charles F. A. Portal |
| Lt. Gen. B. B. Somervell, USA | Lt. General Hastings L. Ismay |
| Maj. Gen. J. R. Deane, USA | Lt. General Martel |
| Capt. F. B. Royal, USN, Secretary | Brigadier L. C. Hollis, Secretary |
| Mr. C. E. Bohlen (Interpreter) | Sir Archibald Kerr |
| Capt. H. H. Ware, USA (Interpreter) | Major Birse (Interpreter) |

*U.S.S.R.*

Marshal Stalin

Mr. Molotov
Marshal Voroshiloff

One Secretary

Mr. Pavlov (Interpreter)



1 May
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**Document 11. Minutes of Plenary Session at Eureka (Tehran) Conference, November 30, 1943, page 1**



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BRITISH MOST SECRET

In opening the meeting, *THE PRESIDENT* said he assumed that most of those present were familiar with what had transpired at the meeting of the British and American staffs earlier in the day, but he suggested that General Brooke be asked to read the conclusions which were reached at that meeting.

*MARSHAL STALIN* and *THE PRIME MINISTER* agreed.

*GENERAL BROOKE* said that at the meeting of the British and American staffs they had agreed to recommend to the President and Prime Minister that they should inform Marshal Stalin that the Anglo-American forces would launch *OVERLORD* during the month of May, in conjunction with a supporting operation against the South of France, on the largest scale that would be permitted by the landing craft available at that time.

*THE PRIME MINISTER* said it is of course understood that we shall keep in close touch with Marshal Stalin and the Soviet military authorities in order that all operations may be coordinated with each other. He said that the Anglo-American-Soviet forces would be closing in on Germany from all parts of a circle and it was essential that the pressure be exerted by all forces at the same moment. For this purpose he proposed to keep the Soviet authorities informed of the Anglo-American plans. He added that it would be possible to hold 8 to 10 German divisions on the Italian front, and he expressed the hope that the Yugoslavs could continue their good work in holding German divisions in that country. He said that if Turkey could be brought into the war, so much the better, and emphasized again the necessity for the three great Powers to work together as one team.

*MARSHAL STALIN* said that he understood the importance of the decision that had been reached by the Anglo-American staffs. He emphasized that there would be difficulties in the beginning and possibly dangers. The greatest danger would be that at the time of the attack the Germans might endeavor to transfer divisions from the Eastern Front to meet it and attempt to prevent its success. In order to deny the Germans freedom of action and permit them to move their forces to the West he stated that the Soviets would undertake to organize a large-scale offensive against the Germans in May in order to contain the maximum number of German divisions on the Eastern Front and thus remove the difficulties for *OVERLORD*. He added that he had already made such a statement to the President and Prime Minister but felt it necessary to repeat it at the Plenary Session of the conference.



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*THE PRESIDENT* said that the Marshal's statement concerning the timing and coordination of operations was extremely satisfactory and it forestalled a question on that subject he was about to ask. He suggested that now that the staffs of the three nations had gotten together it was essential they should maintain close contact with each other, with particular emphasis on making certain that all future operations were timed with relation to each other.

*THE PRESIDENT* then said he had told Marshal Stalin that the next step was the appointment of the Supreme Commander for the *OVERLORD* operation. He said that he and the Prime Minister would take up this matter with their staffs and make the decision within three or four days, certainly soon after their arrival in Cairo.

*THE PRESIDENT* said that the only military matters remaining for consideration were details of the *OVERLORD* operation which would have to be worked out between the combined British and American staffs, and suggested it might be more convenient for them to return to Cairo at once for this purpose.

After ascertaining from Marshal Stalin that he had no more matters which he wished presented to the Combined British and American Staffs, *THE PRESIDENT* and *PRIME MINISTER* agreed that the staffs should return to Cairo on the following day.

*THE PRIME MINISTER* said there are many details about the *OVERLORD* operation which remain to be settled. He said that the necessary landing craft would have to be found, but he could not believe that the two nations, with their great volume of production, could not make the necessary landing craft available. He said also that he would like to add weight to the operation as it is now planned, especially in the initial assault. In all events, he wished to make sure that the armed forces of the three nations would be in heavy action on the Continent of Europe during the month of June. If this were so, he added, it would make it very difficult for "that man." If Hitler attempts to meet the Soviet attack from the east, the Anglo-American forces will move in on him. On the other hand, if he attempts to stop the Anglo-American forces, the Soviet forces will be able to advance into Germany.

*MARSHAL STALIN* said that he understood the necessity for the detailed staff planning and concurred that it would be a good idea for the staffs to return to Cairo at once.



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*THE PRIME MINISTER* then indicated that since the military business of the conference was concluded, there were some political matters of extreme importance which remained to be decided. He hoped it would be possible for the three Heads of State to meet on the first and second of December and not to leave Tehran until December 3. He said it would be well if they remained until all questions of importance had been decided. He indicated that he was prepared to delay his departure, and *THE PRESIDENT* and *MARSHAL STALIN* agreed to stay the extra day.

*THE PRESIDENT* brought up the subject of the communique, particularly as it referred to the military decisions. He suggested that the military staffs draft something for the President and Prime Minister's approval.

*MARSHAL STALIN* agreed that this should be done insofar as military matters taken up at the conference were concerned.

*THE PRIME MINISTER* said he thought the communique should strike the note that all future military operations were to be concerted between the three great Powers.

*MARSHAL STALIN* added, certainly those in Europe from both the east and west.

*THE PRIME MINISTER* said that the preparations for *OVERLORD* are bound to be known to the enemy. Numerous depots are being constructed in Southern England, the entire appearance of the coast is changing and photographs indicate these changes in detail.

*MARSHAL STALIN* said that it was difficult, if not impossible, to hide such a large operation from the enemy.

*THE PRIME MINISTER* then asked if any arrangements had been made to provide a combined cover plan for the operations in May as between the three great Powers.

*MARSHAL STALIN* said that on such occasions the Soviets had achieved success by the construction of false tanks, airplanes and airfields. They move these items to sectors in which no operations are planned, and such movements are immediately picked up by the German intelligence. In sectors from which blows are to be launched, all movements are made quietly and mostly under cover of darkness. In this manner they had often succeeded in deceiving the Germans. He noted that at times up to 5,000 false tanks and



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2,000 false airplanes had been used, as well as the construction of a number of airfields which were not actually intended to be used. Another method of deception practiced by the Red Army was by the use of radio. Unit commanders communicate freely by radio giving the Germans false information and evoke immediate attacks from the German air forces in areas where such attacks can do no harm.

*THE PRIME MINISTER* observed that truth deserves a bodyguard of lies.

*MARSHAL STALIN* said, "This is what we call military cunning."

*THE PRIME MINISTER* said that he considered it rather military diplomacy. He suggested that arrangements be made for liaison to be established between the three great Powers as regards the deception and propaganda methods to be adopted.

It was agreed that the Chiefs of State and their Foreign Ministers should meet on the following day at 1600.

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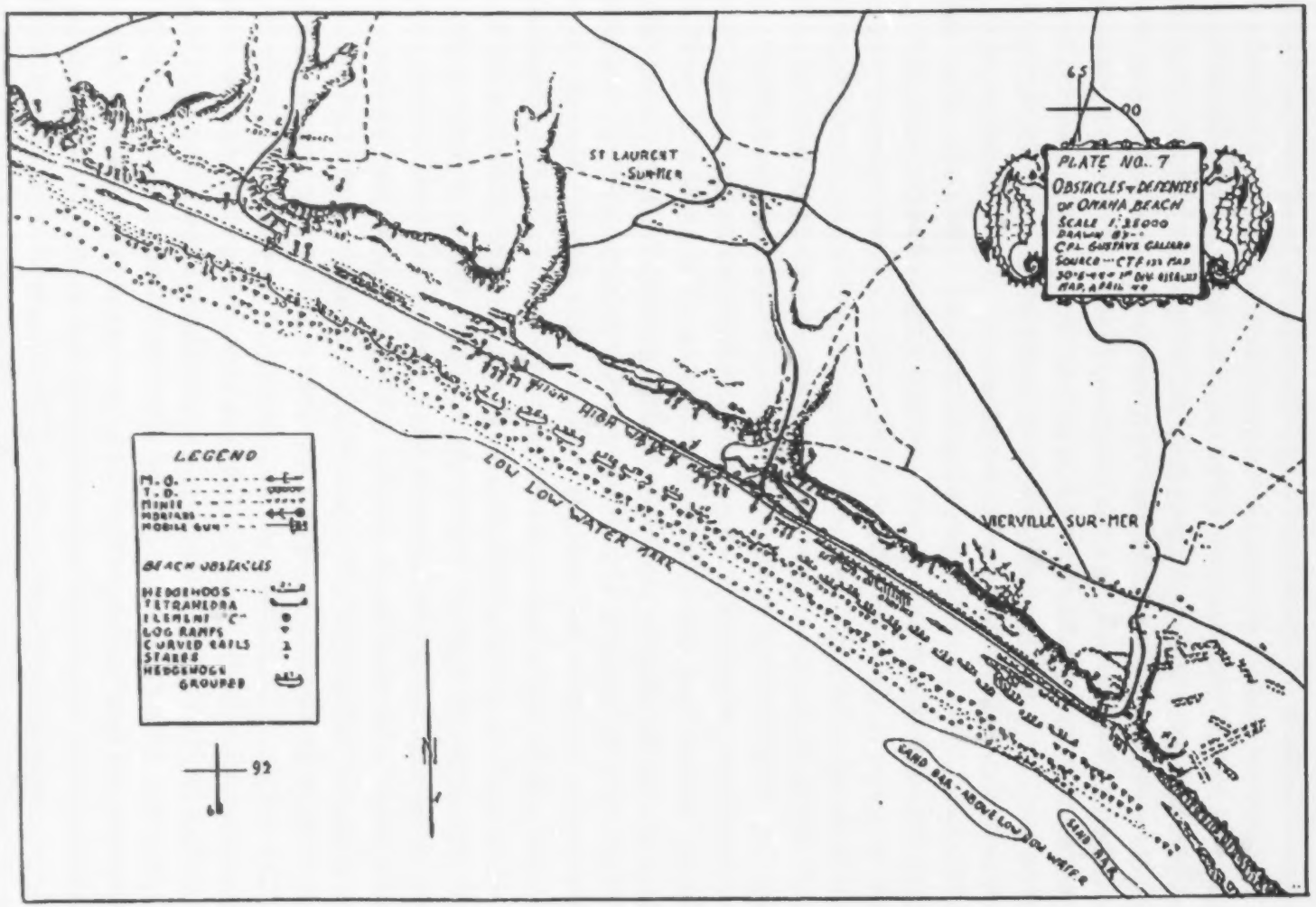


**Document 12. First US Infantry Division assault map dated April 1944, showing obstacles and defenses on OMAHA beach.**



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# Le général Eisenhower s'adresse aux peuples des Pays Occupés

## PEUPLES DE L'EUROPE OCCIDENTALE:

Les troupes des Forces Expéditionnaires Alliées ont débarqué sur les côtes de France.

Ce débarquement fait partie du plan concerté par les Nations Unies, conjointement avec nos grands alliés Russes, pour la libération de l'Europe.

C'est à vous tous que j'adresse ce message. Même si le premier assaut n'a pas eu lieu sur votre territoire, l'heure de votre libération approche.

Tous les patriotes, hommes ou femmes, jeunes ou vieux, ont un rôle à jouer dans notre marche vers la victoire finale. Aux membres des mouvements de Résistance dirigés de l'intérieur ou de l'extérieur, je dis : "Suivez les instructions que vous avez reçues !" Aux patriotes qui ne sont point membres de groupes de Résistance organisés, je dis : "Continuez votre résistance auxiliaire, mais n'exposez pas vos vies inutilement ; attendez l'heure où je vous donnerai le signal de vous dresser et de frapper l'ennemi. Le jour viendra où j'aurai besoin de votre force unie." Jusqu'à ce jour, je compte sur vous pour vous plier à la dure obligation d'une discipline impassible.

## CITOYENS FRANÇAIS:

Je suis fier de commander une fois de plus les vaillants soldats de France. Luttant côte à côte avec leurs Alliées, ils s'apprêtent à prendre leur pleine part dans la libération de leur Patrie natale.

Parce que le premier débarquement a eu lieu sur votre territoire, je répète pour vous, avec une insistance encore plus grande, mon message aux peuples des autres pays occupés de l'Europe Occidentale. Suivez les instructions de vos chefs. Un soulèvement prématuré de tous les Français risque de vous empêcher, quand l'heure décisive aura sonné, de mieux servir encore votre pays. Ne vous énervez pas, et restez en alerte !

Comme Commandant Suprême des Forces Expéditionnaires Alliées, j'ai le devoir et la responsabilité de prendre toutes les mesures necessaires à la conduite de la guerre. Je sais que je puis compter sur vous pour obeir aux ordres que je serai appelé à promulguer.

L'administration civile de la France doit effectivement être assurée par des Français. Chacun doit demeurer à son poste, à moins qu'il ne reçoive des instructions contraires. Ceux qui ont fait cause commune avec l'ennemi, et qui ont ainsi trahi leur patrie, seront révoqués. Quand la France sera libérée de ses oppresseurs, vous choisirez vous-mêmes vos représentants ainsi que le Gouvernement sous l'autorité duquel vous voudrez vivre.

Au cours de cette campagne qui a pour but l'écrasement définitif de l'ennemi, peut-être aurez-vous à subir encore des pertes et des destructions. Mais, si tragiques que soient ces épreuves, elles font partie du prix qu'exige la victoire. Je vous garantis que je ferai tout en mon pouvoir pour atténuer vos épreuves. Je sais que je puis compter sur votre fermeté, qui n'est pas moins grande aujourd'hui que par le passé. Les héroïques exploits des Français qui ont continué la lutte contre les Nazis et contre leurs satellites de Vichy, en France, en Italie et dans l'Empire français, ont été pour nous tous un modèle et une inspiration.

Ce débarquement ne fait que commencer la campagne d'Europe Occidentale. Nous sommes à la veille de grandes batailles. Je demande à tous les hommes qui aiment la liberté d'être des nôtres. Que rien n'ébranle votre foi — rien non plus n'arrêtera nos coups — ENSEMBLE, NOUS VAINCRONS.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
Commandant Suprême des
Forces Expéditionnaires Alliées

Leaflet in French (front) with English translation (Le général Eisenhowers s'adresse aux peuples des Pays Occupés) (LES ARMEES ALLIEES DEBARQUENT)



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ZD.1
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ZP.1
ZH.1

RESTRICTED PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL EISENHOWER

PEOPLE OF WESTERN EUROPE!

A landing was made this morning on the coast of France by troops of the Allied Expeditionary Force. This landing is part of the concerted United Nations plan for the liberation of Europe, made in conjunction with our great Russian Allies.

I have a message for you. Although the initial assault may not have been made in your own country, the hour of your liberation is approaching.

All patriots, man and women, young and old, have a part to play in the achievement of final victory. To members of resistance movements, whether led by nationals or by outside leaders, I say, "Follow the instructions you have received." To patriots who are not members or organized resistance groups, I say, "Continue your passive resistance, but do not needlessly endanger your lives; wait until I give you the signal to rise and strike the enemy. The day will come when I shall need your united strength. Until that day, I call on you for the hard task of discipline and restraint.

DECLASSIFIED Authority GUIDELINES, COMP. H.Q. Date 7/5/72 By DTH, NARS Date 4/6/73

CITIZENS OF FRANCE!

I am proud to have again under my command the gallant Forces of France. Fighting beside their Allies, they will play a worthy part in the liberation of their Homeland.

Because the initial landing has been made on the soil of your country, I repeat to you with even greater emphasis my message tothe peoples of other occupied countries in Western Europe. Follow the instructions of your leaders. A premature uprising of all Frenchmen may prevent you from being of maximum help toyour Country in the critical hour. Be patient. Prepare!

As Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force, there is imposed on me the duty and responsibility of taking allmeasures necessary to the prosecution of the war. Prompt and willing obedience to the orders that I shall issue is essential.

Effective civil administration of France must be provided by Frenchmen. Allpersons must continue in their present duties unless otherwise instructed. Those who have made common cause with the enemy and so betrayed their country will be removed. When France is liberated from her oppressors, you yourselves will choose your representatives, and the government under which you wish to live.

In the course of this campaign for the final defeat of the enemy you may sustain further loss and damage. Tragic though they may be, they are part of the price of victory. I assure you that I shall do allin my power temitigate your hardships. I know that I can count on your steadfastness now, no less than in the past. The heroic deeds of Frenchmen who have continued the struggle against the Nazis and their Vichy satellites, in France, in Italy, and throughout the French Empire, have been an example and an inspiration to all of us.

This landing is but the opening phase of the campaign inWestern Europe. Great battles lie ahead. I call upon all who love freedom to stand with us. Keep your faith a..unch--our arms are resolute--togother we shall achieve victory.

Leaflet (front) English translation (Le général Eisenhowers s'adresse aux peuples des Pays Occupés) (LES ARMEES ALLIEES DEBARQUENT)



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# LES ARMEES ALLIEES DEBARQUENT

Leaflet in French (back) (Le général Eisenhowers s'adresse aux peuples des Pays Occupés) (LES ARMEES ALLIEES DEBARQUENT)



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# Geallieerde troepen landen!

## GENERAAL EISENHOWER SPREEKT TOT HET VOLK VAN BEZET EUROPA:

*VOLK VAN WEST-EUROPA!*

Troepen van het Geallieerd Expeditie Leger zijn op de Fransche kust geland. Deze landing maakt deel uit van het gemeenschappelijk plan der Vereenigde Volken voor de bevrijding van Europa, in samenwerking met onze groote Russische bondgenooten.

Hier is mijn boodschap aan U allen. Zelfs al heeft de eerste aanval niet in Uw eigen land plaatsgehad, nadert toch het uur van Uw bevrijding.

Alle patriotten, mannen en vrouwen, jong en oud, hebben een rol te spelen in het behalen van de beslissende overwinning. Tot hen, die lid eener geheime verzetsbeweging zijn, binnenslands of van buiten af geleid, zeg ik: „Volgt de instructies die gij hebt ontvangen". Tot de patriotten, die geen lid van een georganiseerde verzetsgroep zijn, zeg ik: „Brengt Uw leven niet noodeloos in gevaar: gaat voort met Uw lijdelijk verzet totdat ik U het sein geef om op te staan en den vijand aan te vallen. Er komt een dag, dat ik Uw vereende krachten zal noodig hebben." Tot die dag aanbreekt, moet ik U de harde taak van discipline en zelfbedwang blijven opleggen.

*BURGERS VAN FRANKRIJK!*

Ik ben er trotsch op wederom de dappere Fransche soldaten onder mijn orders te hebben. Schouder aan schouder strijdend met hun bondgenooten zullen zij hun rol in de bevrijding van hun vaderlandschen bodem waardig vervullen.

Omdat de eerste landing op Uw grondgebied is geschied, herhaal ik voor U met des te méér nadruk de boodschap, die ik tot de volken van andere bezette landen in West-Europa richt. Volgt de instructies die Uw aanvoerders U geven. Een ontijdige opstand van alle Franschen zou U kunnen verhinderen om Uw Vaderland later, als het critisch oogenblik daar is, op de meest doeltreffende wijze te hulp te komen. Weest geduldig. Maakt U gereed!

Als Opperbevelhebber van het Geallieerde Expeditie Leger rusten op mij de plicht en de verantwoordelijkheid om alle maatregelen te treffen die noodig zijn voor het voeren van den oorlog. Het is van het grootste belang dat mijn bevelen vlug en bereidwillig worden uitgevoerd.

Het effectieve burgerlijke bestuur in Frankrijk moet door Franschen in handen worden genomen.

Ieder moet met zijn tegenwoordige werkzaamheden doorgaan tenzij hem andere instructies worden gegeven. Zij die gemeene zaak met den vijand gemaakt en hun land verraden hebben, zullen worden afgezet. Als Frankrijk van zijn onderdrukkers bevrijd is, zult gij Uw vertegenwoordigers kiezen en U zelven de regeering geven, waaronder gij wenscht te leven.

In den loop van dezen veldtocht, die den beslissenden nederlaag van den vijand ten doel heeft, is het mogelijk dat gij nog meer verliezen en schade zult lijden. Hoe tragisch deze ook mogen zijn, zij maken deel uit van den prijs die voor de overwinning betaald moet worden. Ik geef U de verzekering dat ik alles wat in mijn vermogen is zal doen om Uw lijden te verzachten. Ik weet dat ik op Uw standvastigheid mag rekenen, nu niet minder dan in het verleden. De heldhaftige daden van de Franschen die den strijd tegen de Nazis en hun satellieten te Vichy hebben doorgezet, zijn voor ons allen een voorbeeld en een inspiratie geweest.

Deze landing is slechts het eerste stadium van den veldtocht in West-Europa. In de toekomst zullen groote veldslagen worden geleverd. Op allen die de Vrijheid liefhebben doe ik een beroep om aan onze zijde te staan. Blijft vol vertrouwen—onze strijdkrachten zijn vastberaden—tezamen zullen wij zegevieren.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
Opperbevelhebber der
Geallieerde Expeditie Legers.

Z.H.!

**Leaflet in Dutch (front) with English translation (Geallieerde troepen landen!) (MANNEN EN VROUWEN VAN NEDERLANDS)**



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# MANNEN EN VROUWEN VAN NEDERLAND

Nu het groote oogenblik gekomen is, waarop de Geallieerde strijdkrachten tot den machtigen aanval zijn overgegaan van uit het Westen, heb ik enkele zeer ernstige woorden tot U te zeggen.

Ik verzoek U hiernaar met de grootst mogelijke aandacht te luisteren en mijn woorden, met inachtneming van alle noodzakelijke veiligheidsmaatregelen, door te geven aan de betrouwbare landgenooten die niet in de gelegenheid waren naar mij te luisteren.

Landgenooten. Nu de geallieerde mokerslag neerkomt op Hitler's Atlantikwall gaat door ons allen een siddering van ontroering.

Onze mannen van Leger, Vloot, Luchtmacht en Koopvaardij hebben de taak te vervullen welke aan hen door den Militairen Opperbevelhebber is toebedeeld. In de harten van ons allen stijgt de dringende bede op tot den Almachtige om hulp en bijstand in dezen, voor ons zoo rechtvaardigen strijd.

In nauw overleg met den Geallieerden Opperbevelhebber geef ik U daarom de volgende orders, waaraan ik verwacht dat iedere Nederlander die van goede wille is, zich zal houden. Mijn orders richten zich niet tot die speciale verzetsgroepen die hun eigen orders hebben ontvangen en daaraan gevolg zullen geven. Ik richt mijn instructies tot hen die niet lid zijn van die speciale verzetsgroepen.

1. Gij zult geen daden van gewelddadig, openlijk verzet plegen. Het zou den wreeden vijand slechts de gelegenheid bieden, represailles te nemen, veel en veel bloediger dan ooit te voren.

2. Zij die redeneeren, dat ze gaarne hun leven veil hebben en zich dus niet willen laten weerhouden van iederen vorm van directe hulpverleening, zij op het hart gebonden, dat de represailles zich zouden uitstrekken over vele en vele onschuldigen. Wij kennen den Duitscher.

En ik herhaal dus met klem : „Geen gewelddadig, openlijk verzet".

3. Wat daarentegen wel geschieden moet is : „overal waar onzichtbaar en onherkenbaar passief verzet mogelijk is, moet dit onverbiddelijk worden geboden.

4. Daarnaast dient gij alles na te laten wat den vijand van eenig direct of indirect voordeel zou kunnen zijn.

5. Laat U niet in de war brengen door provocatie of misleiding door den vijand. Wij zullen U van hier de duidelijkste aanwijzingen geven.

6. Zoodra van U een krachtiger actie wordt verwacht, zal dit op een onmiskenbare wijze van hier uit worden duidelijk gemaakt.

Nederlanders, bidt met ons om de zege.
Leve het Vaderland.

P. S. Gerbrandy

Leaflet in Dutch (back) with English translation (Geallieerde troepen landen!) (MANNEN EN VROUWEN VAN NEDERLANDS)

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ZM.1

PRIME MINISTER OF THE NETHERLANDS

Final Authorized Translation

MEN AND WOMEN OF THE NETHERLANDS:

Now that the great moment has arrived and the Allied forces have started the mighty attack from the West, I have some very solemn words to say to you.

I request you to listen with the greatest possible attention and, with due observance of all necessary security measures, to pass on my words to trustworthy compatriots who have not been in a position to listen to me.

Fellow-countrymen. Now that the Allied sledge-hammer blow is falling on Hitler's Atlantic Wall we are all thrilled with emotion.

Our men of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Merchant Navy have to fulfil the task allotted to them by the Military Commander-in-Chief. In the hearts of all of us rises the urgent prayer to the Almighty for help and assistance in what is for us so righteous a struggle.

In close deliberation with the Allied High Command I therefore give you the following orders, which I expect every Dutchman of good will to keep. THESE ORDERS DO NOT APPLY TO THOSE ORGANIZED RESISTANCE GROUPS WHO HAVE RECEIVED THEIR ORDERS AND WHO WILL OBEY THEM. IT IS TO THOSE WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF ORGANIZED GROUPS THAT I ADDRESS THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

1. You will not perpetrate any acts of violent open resistance. It would only offer the enemy an opportunity to take far bloodier reprisals than ever before.

2. Those who reason that they are ready to sacrifice their life and therefore do not wish to refrain from any form of direct assistance, are urged to consider that the reprisals would extend too great many innocent people. We know the Germans. And I therefore request with emphasis: No violent open resistance!

3. This, however, must be done: Wherever invisible and unrecognisable passive resistance is possible, it must be inexorably forthcoming.

4. Apart from this you must refrain from any act which might be of any direct or indirect advantage to the enemy.

5. The enemy will not fail to employ any means of provoking or deceiving you. Wherever you go, wherever you may be, watch your own behaviour. Listen, all of you, to the instructions which we give you from here.

6. As soon as more forceful action is required of you this will be made clear from here in unmistakable fashion.

Dutchmen pray with us for victory. Long live the Fatherland.

**Leaflet in Dutch (front) with English translation (Geallieerde troepen landen!) (MANNEN EN VROUWEN VAN NEDERLANDS)**



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# KONGEN TIL SIT FOLK

*LANDSMENN,*

Som ledd i den store strategiske plan, som tar sikte på frigjøring av Europas undertrykte folk, er krigen fra vest idag gått inn i en ny fase. Denne meldingen har vi alle mottatt med en dyp følelse av glede og takknemlighet, fordi den innebærer vissheten om at de allierte styrker nå har ført oss et godt stykke lenger fram på veien mot seiren og friheten.

I gleden over denne utvikling må ikke vårt folk gå til noen forhastede og uoverlagte handlinger. Men i tiden framover blir det av ennå større betydning enn før å legge fienden alle tenkelige hindringer i veien. Det må skje på en slik måte, at man ikke ved uforsiktighet utleverer seg selv eller andre. Medlemmene av de organisasjoner, som samarbeider med de alliertes militære autoriteter, står i en særstilling. De har fått sine bestemte oppgaver å løse, og de vil få nye ordrer. De vil utføre dem i full tillit til at når de trenger skjulested eller mat eller liknende hjelp, vil de alltid få den. Også på den måten kan mange i stillhet komme til å yte en meget verdifull innsats i frihetskampen.

Jeg og min regjering sender en varm hilsen til alle landsmenn, som står rank på sin post, og som offervillig og tillitsfullt ser fram mot stadig mer krevende oppgaver. De allierte styrkers øverstkommanderende vil til enhver tid si fra om hva han venter av alle, som står under hans kommando, og gjennom kringkastingen eller på annen måte vil vårt folk vedbli å stå i nær kontakt med sine konstitusjonelle myndigheter.

Vi hyller de styrker, som nå er gått ut i kamp, og vi følger dem i tankene med de varmeste ønsker. Vi vet at de ikke vil svikte vår tillit, og vi lover at vi aldri vil svikte dem.

Landsmenn! Hold sammen og vær beredt!

Leve De Forenete Nasjoners sak!

Leve friheten!

**Leaflet in Norwegian (front) (KONGEN TIL SIT FOLK) (De allierte Troppers landstigning er begyndt!)**



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# De allierte Troppers landstigning er begyndt!

## GENERAL EISENHOWER TALER TIL EUROPAS OKKUPERTE LAND:

*VESTEUROPAS FOLK!*

Tropper av de alliertes ekspedisjonsstyrke gik iland på den franske kyst imorges. Landstigningen er ledd i de Forenete Nasjoners fälles plan som er lagt sammen med vor store russiske allierte og som tar sigte på å befrie Europa.

Jeg har dette budskap for dere alle. Selv om det indledende angrepet ikke er blit gjort i deres eget land, så närmer befrielsens time sig.

Alle patrioter, menn og kvinner, unge og gamle, har en indsats å gjore når den endelige seir skal vinnes. Til medlemmer av motstandsbevägelser, enten de får sine ordrer hjemmefra eller utenfra, sier jeg, „Folg de instrukser dere har mottat." Til patrioter som ikke tilhører organiserte motstandsgrupper sier jeg, „Utsät ikke deres liv for unodig fare, men fortsät deres passive motstand indtil jeg gir signalet til reisning og til å slå til mot fienden." Den dag vil komme da jeg skal trenge al deres styrke." Indtil den dagen lägger jeg dere den harde opgave å vise disiplin og tilbakeholdenhet.

*FRANSKE BORGERE!*

Jeg er stolt over igjen å ha Frankrikes tapre styrker under min kommando. De kjämper ved sine alliertes side og vil spille en fortjenstfull rolle i befrielsen av sit fädreland.

Fordi den förste landstigningen har funnet sted i deres land gjentar jeg for dere med endda større ettertryk mit budskap til folkene i andre okkuperte land i Vesteuropa. Folg deres lederes instrukser. En forhastet reisning av alle franskmenn kan kjomme til å hindre dere i å yte deres land den störst mulige hjälp på det kritiske tidspunkt. Vär tålmodige og hold dere beredt.

Som overstkommanderende for de alliertes ekspedisjonsstyrke er det min pligt og mit ansvar å treffe alle de forholdsregler som er nodvendige i forbindelse med krigsforslen. Det er av den störste betydning at mine ordrer blir hurtig og villig adlydt.

Franskmenn må sorge for en effektiv sivil administrasjon av Frankrike. Alle personer må fortsätte med sit vanlige arbeide medmindre de mottar andre instrukser. De som har gjort fälles sak med fienden og således forrådt sit land vil bli fjernet. Når Frankrike er befriet fra sine undertrykkere, vil dere selv välge deres representanter og den regjering dere vil leve under.

I lopet av dette felttoget som tar sigte på fiendens endelige nederlag kan dere komme til å lide ytterligere tap eller skade. Tragisk som dette kan väre er det en del av prisen for seir. Jeg forsikrer dere at jeg skal gjore alt som står i min magt for å lette deres provelser. Jeg vet at jeg ikke mindre nå enn for kan regne med deres fasthet. Den tapre indsats av franskmenn som har fortsat kampen mot nazistene og deres leiesvenner i Vichy, både i Frankrike og overalt i det franske imperium har väret et eksempel og en inspirasjon for oss alle.

Denne landstigningen er bare den forste fase av felttoget i Vesteuropa. Store slag ligger foran oss. Jeg opfordrer alle frihetselskende mennesker til å slutte op om oss. Vär standhaftig og tillitsfull — vore våpen er resolutte — sammen skal vi nå fram til seir.

Dwight D Eisenhower

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
De allierte ekspedisjonsstyrkers
överstkommanderende.

Z.K.1

**Leaflet in Norwegian (back) (KONGEN TIL SIT FOLK) (De allierte Troppers landstigning er begyndt!)**

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ZN.1

KING OF NORWAY

Final Authorized Translation

Fellow-countrymen.

As a link in the great strategic plan, which aims at liberating the oppressed peoples of Europe, the war in the West has today entered a new phase. We have all received this news with a profound feeling of joy and satisfaction, as we realize that Allied forces have thereby carried us a good way further on the road to victory and liberation.

Heartened by these developments, our people must not allow their enthusiasm to lead them into premature or unpremeditated acts. From now on, however, it will be of even greater importance than heretofore to hinder and impede the enemy by all subtle and covert means that do not expose yourself or others. This order does not apply to organized resistance groups, who are in touch with the Allied military authorities. They have been given their special orders, and they will receive further orders. Those they will carry out in the knowledge that if they are in need of a hiding place or food or any other help, they will always find it. In this way also, many of you will be able quietly to take an effective part in the battle for freedom.

I and my Government warmly salute all compatriots who stand firm at their posts and who look forward to ever more exacting tasks in a spirit of self-sacrifice and confidence. The Supreme Allied Commander will at all times keep you informed about what is expected of everyone under his command, and over the radio and by other means our people will continue to be in close contact with their constitutional authorities.

We salute the forces which have now gone into battle; our thoughts and warmest wishes go with them. We know that they will not fail us, and we promise never to fail them.

Fellow-countrymen! Keep together and be prepared!

Long live the cause of the United Nations!

Long live the cause of freedom!

(Sgd.) HAAKON R.

**Leaflet in Norwegian (front and back) with English translation (KONGEN TIL SIT FOLK) (De allierte Troppers landstigning er begyndt!)**

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# STERNENBANNER

Herausgeber: USA Kriegsinformationsamt — London, den 23. August 1944.

# Ring in Frankreich schliesst sich

## Es gibt nur eine Hoffnung

Die deutschen Armeen stehen unmittelbar vor der endgültigen Katastrophe. Die Franzosen beherrschen wieder Paris. Die Deutschen haben in Frankreich etwa 300.000 Mann verloren, ohne damit das geringste zu erreichen.

Alle deutschen Panzerreserven, die wurden nach der Normandie geworfen, um die alliierten Landetruppen dort auf engstem Raum festzuhalten. Diese erhoffte Entscheidung ist aufgebrochen, und die alliierten Truppen sind mitten in das Herz Frankreichs vorgestossen—über die Seine, südlich der Loire und östlich von Paris. Die an der Riviera gelandeten Truppen marschieren unaufhaltsam nach Norden, um sich mit den von der Normandie vorwärtsflutenden Alliierten zu vereinen. Nirgends stehen deutsche Panzertruppen, die diesen feindlichen Vormarsch aufhalten könnten.

Im Osten dringt die Rote Armee immer tiefer in die "Festung Europa" ein. Im Norden haben die Russen die deutsche Heeresgruppe im Baltikum von den Hauptlinien abgedrängt und stehen an den Grenzen Ostpreussens. In der Mitte haben sie einen riesigen Brückenkopf am linken Weichselufer errichtet; von hier bis zu der Oder sind es keine natürlichen Hindernisse mehr. Im Süden haben sie eine neue Offensive in Rumänien unternommen.

Alle die Völker, die die Deutschen in den ersten Kriegsjahren niederhielten unterjocht zu haben, haben sich nun erhoben und kämpfen Schulter an Schulter mit ihren Befreiern.

In Frankreich hat sich die ganze freie Welt versammelt. 210.000 Mann sind aus ihren Verstecken in Maquisgruppen und greifen im ganzen Lande die deutschen Verbindungen an. Jene, die deutschen Verbrechern helfen und Berichte der deutschen Besatzungsbehörden sabotieren, bringen Deutschen im Verband der verbündeten Heere Hunderte von einzelnen Gefangenen, die den deutschen Soldaten zum Erleichtern der Kapitulation Lust machen können.

Die Lage in Polen ist ähnlich. In Warschau haben sich die polnischen Patrioten offen gegen den Unterdrücker erhoben.

In allen Ländern Europas setzen sich die Völker gegen den faschistischen Mord-Verbündeten. Gleichviel ob politische Verbände kämpfen oder ob sie in den Bergen sind, sie alle kämpfen, um ihr Land wiederzugewinnen.

In Belgien und Holland, in Norwegen und Dänemark und der Tschechoslowakei, überall in Europa, wo die Nazis sind, wird gekämpft und sterben Patrioten. Vergeltung oder Märtyrer oder minderstens in ständiger Gefangenschaft.

Belgien, Norwegen und Finnland sind alles, was in ihrer Macht steht, an der Seite der Vereinten Nationen mit Deutschland kriegführend.

In Deutschland selbst gibt es Millionen und aber Millionen, die nur auf den Augenblick warten, um sich gegen ihre Herren zu erheben. Sollte im deutschen Heer jede einzelne Frau und Tochter, die gegen ihren Willen in die Uniform gezwungen wird und sich bei einem Gefangenen ergeben.

Schon heute deutsche Generäle haben die Schande Landesverrats den Rücken gekehrt, weil sie sich weigern, den sie auf Befehl der Nazis führen müssen.

Es ist die Aufgabe der deutschen Völker, ihre Männer und Frauen, die Deutschland Leben, den Krieg durch Entbehren gegen die Nazi zu beenden—und zwar jetzt, ehe Deutschland ganz Kriegsschauplatz und jede Deutsche eine Frau der Witwe. Es ist Aufgabe des deutschen Volkes, die Nazi-Verbrecher zu beseitigen. Hitler, der sich selbst als Arbeiterführer bezeichnet, hat die Arbeiterschaft in Europa, hat dafür das deutsche Volk in einen Krieg gestürzt, der Deutschland mehr als je arbeitslos macht. Hitler schuf sich, eine Neue Ordnung der Welt aufrichten zu haben, aber es ist ihm nur gelungen, Europa und die Welt in Not gegen Deutschland zu vereinen. Hitler versprach Deutschland ein Weltreich, aber es ist Deutschland in die grösste militärische Katastrophe der Weltgeschichte hineingeführt.

Es gibt nur eine Hoffnung, Deutschland vor der völligen Vernichtung zu retten. Die Hoffnung liegt in der völligen Vernichtung des Nazi-Regimes und man von den Deutschen selbst beseitigt werden.

Ihr, deutsche Männer und Frauen, habt die Wahl. Ihr könnt weiter für Hitler arbeiten. Ihr könnt weiter da Munition herstellen, um der Nazi-Kriegsmaschine Kraft zu geben, um weiter zu kämpfen. Ihr könnt die Nazi-Verbrechen gutheissen, die Ihr begangen habt, den Krieg im Innern Deutschlands fortsetzen, und Hitlers eigenes Leben zu verlängern.

Aber Ihr könnt auch Nein sagen und Hitler Euer weiteres Unterstützung verweigern. Wenn ihr euch kennen die Kriegsmaschine und die Gewaltherrschaft stürzen. Ihr könnt Euch selbst und Eure Familien vor der Vernichtung retten.

Ihr könnt an Eure Brüder, Söhne und Männer an der Front Briefe schreiben, die ihnen deutlich sagen, dass Ihr den Ende des sinnlosen Opfers herbeisehnt. Ihr könnt Euch retten—und könnt helfen, Eure Liebsten zu retten. Ihr habt die Wahl.

Die deutsche Verteidigung in Frankreich ist jetzt fast restlos zusammengebrochen. An der Nordwestfront ist die 7. deutsche Armee vernichtet oder versprengt worden. Die Amerikaner haben nordwestlich und südöstlich von Paris die Seine überschritten und sind im Südosten bis über Sens hinaus vorgedrungen. Nach vierjährigem Kampfe bemächtigten sich Franzosen der Hauptstadt in Paris. Im Süden stürmen die Alliierten mit unglaublicher Geschwindigkeit vor und haben 8 Tage nach der Landung an der Riviera Grenoble, 200 km von der Küste, erreicht.

Diese weiten Eroberungen des französischen Volksgutes

Vom Beginn August machte die amerikanische dritte Armee auf ihrem Vormarsch nach Osten etwa 86.000 Gefangene. Über 3.000 Panzer die Deutschen bei 16.000 Tote und etwa 20.000 Verwundete. Im Verbande der ersten amerikanischen Armee unter dem Befehl General Patons kämpft die zweite französische Panzerdivision unter General Leclerc. Diese Division, die auch an der Verteidigung der deutschen Armee in Tunesien beteiligt war.

Die schnelle Eroberung von Orleans ist zum grossen Teil Eisenhowers französischen Truppen zu danken. Diese rückten von Montargis aus bei Tagesanbruch gegen die Stadt vor. Die Deutschen in den Strassen der Stadt zu vier Meter hohe Barrikaden, die die amerikanischen Panzerdivisionen überwanden. Als diese die Stadt durchquert und aufgeräumt hatten, bildeten die Bevölkerung spontan dem Befehl. Als die Amerikaner gegen Mittag abrückten, betraten Amerikaner und Franzosen in gemeinsamer Kampf die zweite Stadt binnen kurzer Zeit. Die Amerikaner hatten ohne Verzögerung die Verbindung mit Paris hergestellt und hatten die Seine überquert und standen am Hauptstrom Frankreichs.

Die freie Stadt Amiens, die Hauptstadt der Provinz Picardie, die unter anderem die Städte Soissons, Peronne und Montdidier umfasst, wurde von den Deutschen geräumt, nachdem die französischen Patrioten sich der ganzen Stadt und der Umgebung von Lyon und Grenoble. In der Stadt selbst, die 40 Autos haben die Franzosen alle Departements und riesige Beute erbeutet.

Amerikaner, Briten und Franzosen stehen an der Küste in drei Provinzen Frankreichs und sind im Norden, Osten und Süden. Truppen und Material ergossen sich ununterbrochen an Land. Der Nachschub geht die ersten Landungen weiter. Die Gesamtzahl der seit Beginn der französischen Invasion, die in Land gebracht wurden, beträgt 300 Mann. Während der ersten vier Tage wurden es 94.000 Gefangene, darunter drei Generäle. Ferner haben Truppen haben Truppen erreicht, amerikanische Truppen Alexandria Marseille.

Neben den ersten und diesen amerikanischen und der zweiten britischen Armee haben sich die Kräfte einer dritten Armee unter General Crerar. Die kanadische Verbände und Polaks und diesen sich, zusammen mit den amerikanischen Armee bei Argentan, befinden die deutsche 7. Armee ein Einkreisung und erwarten ihren Untergang unter schwerer Verlegung durch die Alliierten.

Die Alliierten haben alle Seine-Brücken in einer Länge Ausdehnung erreicht.

Die strategische Lage deutscher Kriegsgefangener, der sich an südwestlicher Ausblick in die Schlacht gefährlich wurde, zeigte „Der Krieg in der Normandie war grausam. Städten lang kam es zu einer unterbrochenen Artillerieschlacht. Bomben und Granaten explodierten dagegen und überschütteten uns. Die ununterbrochen. Wir hatten Verluste, aber wir hatten die Deutschen von einem Flecken besetzen wurden. Schon in der H. J. vermittelte sie, uns für die grossen Taten zu begeistern. Jetzt aber wir, daß diese Taten nichts als Lug und Trug war. Für so etwas wollte ich nicht sterben."

**Dass der Augenblick, gegen den Worten der Reichen erneut eine kampfkräftige Angriffskraft zu errichten, endgültig verpasst ist, wollen vor allem die Scharfmacherregierungen in U.S.A. heute noch nicht wahr haben."**

„Manchester Guardian", 23. August 1944.

## Paulus: Schluss mit dem sinnlosen Blutvergiessen

GENERALFELDMARSCHALL PAULUS, der Oberbefehlshaber der bei Stalingrad vernichteten 6. deutschen Armee, forderte am 8. August durch den Moskauer Rundfunk das deutsche Volk auf, Hitler zu beseitigen und den Krieg zu beenden.

„Der Krieg ist für Deutschland verloren," erklärte er. „In dieser Lage ergeht Deutschlands und der ganzen deutschen Armee und das ganzen deutschen Volkes Gebot der Schicht die sinnlosen und aussichtslosen Verbrechen Adolf Hitlers.

„Deutschland muss Adolf Hitler beseitigen," so heisst es in Schluss der Aufrufs von General Feldmarschall Paulus, „und eine neue Staatsführung schaffen, die den Krieg beendet und Verhältnisse schafft, die für weitere Existenz unseres Volkes und die Wiederherstellung friedlicher, freundschaftlicher Beziehungen zu unseren jetzigen Gegnern garantiert."

Diesen deutschen Aufruf griff am 10. August Generalmajor Müller, ehemaliger Befehlshaber der 11. Armeekorps, auf und verurteilte dem Rundfunk und verurteilte dem Untergang verfallenen Hitlerregime nicht länger folgen sollen, sondern einem Volke verbunden fühlen, wenn es sich schwach wehren, Hitlers Weltmachtbefehle nicht zu befolgen, und durch Hemmen des Kampfes dem sicheren Untergehen ein Ende bereiten."

Auch Generalleutnant Graf von Arnim, der frühere Befehlshaber der 11. Infanteriedivision, hat seine Verurteilung nach Aufruf von Paulus erklärt.

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**Leaflet in German (front) with English translation (Page 1, Page 2, Page 3, Page 4, Page 5, Page 6, Page 7) (Sternenbanner, London, den 23, August 1944)**

## Roosevelt über den Sinn der Kapitulation

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, der zum vierten Male für die Wahl zum Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten kandidiert, hielte Mitte August noch einer 25 000 km langen Reise von einem Besuch der amerikanischen Stützpunkte im Stillen Ozean zurück.

Da unser illustrer [illegible] Präsident [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

STERNENBANNER NO.18. LITERAL TRANSLATION OF U.S.C.30. [illegible].

PUBLISHER: U.S. OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION. 23rd AUGUST, 1944.

Page 1, Columns 1 and 2.

E.O. 11652, Sec. 3 (D)
By DJH, NARS Date 4/6/73

FRANCE IS ONLY OUR HOPE.

The German armies are on the brink of final collapse. The French control Paris again. In France, the Germans have suffered approximately 300,000 casualties, to no avail.

All the German armor was rushed into Normandy to hold the allied expeditionary force in a limited area. This hoped-for retaining wall was smashed; the allied forces have driven deep into the heart of France -- across the Seine, south of the Loire and east of Paris. The troops which landed on the Riviera are unimpeded marching northward where they will meet the Allies rushing on from Normandy. Nowhere is any German armor left to stop this concentric advance.

In the east the Red Army made thrusts deeper and deeper into the "Fortress Europe": in the north the Russians have held off the Baltic forces from the main front and are massing on the borders of East Prussia. In the center the Soviet forces have made a huge bridgehead across the Vistula and have no natural barriers between them and the river Oder. In the south they have launched a new drive into Rumania.

All the peoples the Germans thought they had conquered in the first years of the war have now risen and are fighting shoulder to shoulder with their liberators.

In France the whole French people have risen. Three-quarters of a million men have come out of hiding and are attacking German garrisons all over France, upsetting German communications and making the conduct of the war by the Wehrmacht a nightmare. French divisions fighting with the allied armies are fighting with an ardour the German soldiers lost long ago to the regret of the Nazi leaders.

In Poland it is the same story. In Warsaw the Polish patriots have started open warfare against their oppressors.

In Italy, Italian soldiers are fighting proudly against their former self-imposed allies. Greek and Polish units are fighting the Nazis in Italy too.

In Yugoslavia a vast army of patriots have been warring with the Nazis constantly since the Germans thought they had conquered the country.

In Belgium and Holland, in Norway and Denmark the hatred of the Nazis is evident everywhere -- in strikes, in refusals to comply and at very least in stubborn indifference.

Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland are doing everything in their power to get out of their unholy alliance with Germany.

Inside Germany there are millions of unslaved people who are waiting for the right moment to rise against their temporary masters. In the German army itself there are vast numbers of Russians, Poles and Czechs, serving against their will and surrendering at their first opportunity.

Even competent German generals have seen the vanity and futility of the war the Nazi leaders have asked them to fight.

It is up to the people of Germany, the men and women who love Germany, to call a halt to the war by rising against the National Socialist leaders -- now, before the war is carried into Germany. Every German must now see the folly of National Socialism: Hitler who boasted that he had solved unemployment has driven

**Leaflet in German (English translation, Page 1) (Sternenbanner, London, den 23, August 1944)**



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There is only one hope
(continued)

the German people into a war that has cost Germany millions more men than were ever unemployed. Hitler who professed to bring a new world order, succeeded only in uniting the whole world in hatred against Germany. Hitler promised Germany mastery of the world, but instead is now promising Germany with the greatest military fiasco in history.

There is only one hope of saving Germany from total destruction. That hope is the total destruction of National Socialism -- and only the Germans themselves can bring it about.

You, German men and women, have the choice.. You can continue to work for Hitler. You can continue to produce the ammunition with which this hopeless struggle is to be carried on. You can dig the trenches which are meant to carry the war right into Germany and to prolong Hitler's own life.

But you can also say NO and refuse to support Hitler any further. Many of you can leave the war factories and the big cities. The farmers need your help and you need food.

You can write to your brothers, sons and husbands at the front and make it clear to them that you want these senseless sacrifices to end. You can save yourselves and you can help save your dearest ones. The choice is yours.

Page 1, Columns 1 - 4.

## RING CLOSES ROUND FRANCE.

Page 1, Columns 3 and 4.

The German defence in France has now almost completely collapsed. On the north-western front the German 7th Army has been destroyed or dispersed. The Americans have crossed the Seine north-east and south-east of Paris and have driven beyond Sens in the south-east. After 4 days of fighting the French have gained control of Paris. In the south the Allied forces advanced with unbelievable speed and within 3 days of the landing on the Riviera have reached Grenoble 200 kilometers from the coast.

Some important details of the French campaign:

In their advance eastwards, the American Third Army between 1st. and 21st. August took 49,650 prisoners. In addition, the Germans lost 11,025 dead and 43,900 wounded. The Second French Tank Division under General Leclerc fights as part of the Third American Army under the command of General Patton. Both generals took a leading part in the destruction of the German Army in Tunisia.

The rapid capture of Chartres is largely due to units of the French Army of the Interior. It now counts three-quarters of a million men. The French attacked the Germans at dawn in the streets of Chartres and held them until the American Tank Divisions broke into the town. They eliminated German snipers and prevented the Germans from bringing up any larger reserves. When towards noon the Americans arrived, the Americans and the French within a short time liberated the whole town in joint fighting. The Americans without pause continued their advance towards Paris, and have crossed the Seine above and below the capital. The F.F.I. have occupied the Pyrenees frontier where among other towns Toulouse, Foix and Rondayo were taken from the Germans. In addition, the French patriots are now masters of the greater part of Upper Savoy and the neighbourhood of Lyons and Grenoble. During the week from 12th to 19th August, they liberated a total of eight departments and twenty towns.

Within three days Americans, Britons and Frenchmen occupied a beachhead of 1,000 square kilometers on the Riviera. Troops and material poured into the landing places unopposed. Opposition to the first landings was small. The

**Leaflet in German (English translation, Page 2) (Sternenbanner, London, den 23, August 1944)**



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Ring closes round France
(con'd/...)

total loss of the first three American divisions to land was 300 men. During the first four days they captured 14,000 prisoners, among them three generals. French troops reached Toulon; American troops Aix, north of Marseilles.

Besides the First and Third American and the Second British Army, the Canadians have an army of their own under General Crerar. The Canadian advance towards Falaise and its capture, together with the American attack at Argentan, threatened the German 7th Army with encirclement and forced it to retreat under the heavy pursuit of the allies.

The allies destroyed all bridges over the Seine with one single exception.

A seventeen year old German prisoner of war, who had been sent into battle after only eight weeks training said: "The war in Normandy was terrible. For hours we lay under ceaseless artillery fire. Bombs and shells exploded all around us and covered us. Then I realised that we young Germans were cheated by our leaders. Already in the Hitler Youth they tried to inspire us with enthusiasm for the great idea. Now we saw that this idea was nothing but lies and untruth. I did not want to die for such a thing."

Page 1, Column 3.

"The dark strategists of U.S.A. do not yet want to admit that the moment for forming an effective front against the west of the Reich has passed for good."

"Voelkischer Beobachter", 23rd August, 1942.

Page 1, Column 3.

Paulus: An end to the senseless bloodshed.

General Field Marshal Paulus, Supreme Commander of the 6th German army, which was destroyed at Stalingrad, appealed to the German people over Moscow Radio, on August 8th, to remove Hitler and to terminate the war.

"The war is lost for Germany", he stated. "Germany was led into this position in spite of the heroism of her army and of the whole of the German people; the political and military leadership of Adolf Hitler was responsible for that.

"Germany must remove Adolf Hitler", concludes the appeal of General Field Marshal Paulus, "and must create a new leadership of the State which will have to terminate the war and to create conditions which guarantee the further existence of our people and guarantees the return of peaceful and friendly relations to our present adversaries."

Lt. General Mueller, Deputy Commander of the 12th Army Corps, issued a similar appeal on August 20. It says: "If leading German Generals are not willing to identify themselves with the cursed Hitler system, which is irretrievably doomed, but feel themselves bound to their people, they must now refuse to carry out further Hitler's crazy orders and must by terminating the struggle put an end to the senseless slaughter." Lt. General Sixt von Arnim, the former commander of the 15th Infantry Division, has also expressed his agreement with Paulus' appeal.

Page 2, Column 1.

Roosevelt on the meaning of Surrender.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is running for President of the United States for the fourth time, returned in mid-August after a 25,000 km. trip to American bases in the Pacific.



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Roosevelt on the meaning of Surrender (continued)

On his return the President made two statements of greatest significance:

"The victorious United Nations", said Roosevelt, "have no intention of starving the peoples of Germany and Japan. The populations of these two countries need not fear for their lives after their defeat. Unconditional surrender means that no terms will be given which allow the enemy war machines to remain even partially intact for future wars."

In another statement, the President said: "The Allies will march into Germany and Japan and occupy them even if resistance stops short of their borders." "If", Roosevelt added, "Germany could capitulate before her territory were occupied the next generation in Germany would be told that Germany really won the war, as the present generation was told after the war 1914-1918."

Page 2, Column 1.

Sidelights from Italy.

Wherever Allied troops advanced in the area of Florence, the Allied Military Government followed close on their heels. By August 16th it had already supplied food for 330,000 inhabitants.

The important ports of Leghorn and Ancona, taken by the allies in July, have been opened to allied shipping.

The six political parties represented in the Italian Government reaffirmed their confidence in Prime Minister Bonomi in the following words:

"The country to-day recognises that at last there stands at the head of the government an honourable man, devoted exclusively to the people's interests, under whose guidance our parties consider it their duty to raise the Italian people from the abyss into which fascism plunged them."

Page 2, Column 1.

World Currency Plan.

On 24th July, at Bretton Woods (USA), representatives of 44 allied and neutral governments, signed a draft agreement which puts the monetary policy of the whole world upon a new international basis. An international monetary fund and an international bank for economic reconstruction with a capital of roughly nine billion dollars are set up. With the foundation of this bank, the currencies of all countries participating in the scheme will be put into a firm relation to gold and dollars. The Fund and the Bank, 25% of whose capital will also be held in gold, will see to it that this relation is maintained and that weak currencies are steadied. The devastated countries of Europe, in the absence of such a stabilisation fund, would find themselves confronted with a terrible devaluation of their currencies.

Page 2, Column 2.

Short Reports.

Queen Wilhelmina and the Dutch Ministers have issued a decree laying down general principles for the administration of popular representation in Holland during the period between the liberation of the country and the moment when, after regular elections, representative bodies can once more function normally.

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**Leaflet in German (English translation, Page 4) (Sternenbanner, London, den 23, August 1944)**



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Short Reports (continued)

Representatives of the United States, Great Britain, U.S.S.R. and China began a conference in Dumbarton Oaks near Washington on August 21st. to discuss the formation of a new world organization for security. Members of the other United Nations will state their views.

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Representatives of 44 nations have completed the first stage of their program arriving at practical measures to raise the world's standard of living through improved methods of production and distribution of food.

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Emperor Hirohito has issued the following declaration: "Difficult situations arise in various parts of our front lines. Until Divine help cease we must endure every hardship and do everything in our power to overcome this trial." Guam has been completely occupied by American troops. American Super Fortresses have made heavy air attacks on Japan.

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The Swedish government has announced that in future no insurance may be given for Swedish boats travelling to and from German ports in the North Sea and the Baltic. This will, in consequence, have most serious repercussions on Germany's import of Swedish iron ore.

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Civilian deaths from flying bombs in England during July were 2,442. German soldiers have been calling V1 "Vergeltungs Eins" (Dyd Number One).

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Page 2, Columns 2 and 3.

AIR OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE.

While the Allied Air Force incessantly attack and destroy the war production in Germany and Austria, they contribute to the destruction of the German war machine in France -- thanks to their huge superiority which is still increasing.

The 8th American Air Force destroyed in the course of July: 550 locomotives, 3,800 railway cars, 450 trucks, 130 other military vehicles, 45 barges and 80 Flak towers.

Within eight days, between August 7th and 15th, American fliers alone could look back upon the following total result: 500 locomotives put out of action; 1,800 freight cars destroyed and 6,200 seriously damaged; 725 fuel transport vehicles set aflame and 355 seriously damaged; 185 munition cars including munition destroyed, and also 572 motor vehicles destroyed.

"The net result is", according to the resume of the report of an American air force officer, "as far as I could see, there's not a wheel turning anymore in Northern France...."

A report of the 2nd Tactical Air Force, which stunted the retreat of the German troops east of Falaise, gave the following total figures for August 17th: 360 motor vehicles destroyed and left burning; 97 vehicles seriously damaged; 17 tanks destroyed and 7 seriously damaged; also 9 river barges destroyed on the east bank of the Seine.

**Leaflet in German (English translation, Page 5) (Sternenbanner, London, den 23, August 1944)**



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Page 2, Columns 3 and 4.

NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE TOWARDS THE DANUBE.

During the first half of August Hitler undertook in vain a counter-offensive in the East. The Russians retorted with a new offensive in Rumania. On 22nd. August they took Jassy, Rumania's second biggest town, and further south advanced within 120 kilometers of the Danube. The Balkans are now within reach of the Russian advance.

On 23rd June the Russian summer offensive had started. Within less than six weeks, at an unheard of speed, the Russian armies advanced from East of Minsk to the gates of Warsaw. In the North, they nearly cut the German armies in Estonia and Latvia from home. Further south the Russians captured the important Galician oil district. In the beginning of August the Russian armies halted in order to regroup and prepare for the next leap forward.

German Counter-Offensive.

Hitler used the short lull for one of his counter-offensives. In bitter fighting and with heavy loss the Germans recaptured the town of Tukums in Curland and pressed the Russian front before Warsaw back a few kilometers. But in the area between these two attacking groups, the Russians continued their advance even during the lull, took the town of Osovice south of the East Prussian border and reached the border of the Reich itself near the point where it bends from East to North. Big Russian forces are concentrating there. On the upper Vistula, the Russians captured Sandomir. From there to the Oder there are no natural defences.

While German armies thus struggled hard and with great loss on a long front without any essential success, the concentrated Russian counterblows came where nobody expected them, in the South. The Russians took Jassy, the capital of Moldavia and the second largest town of Rumania. They broke through a long stretch of the German front on a depth of 10 to 60 kilometers. Further south, they broke through the German positions south of Kondor in a three days battle on a front of 130 kilometers and advanced up to 70 kilometers. Their spearheads are now only 120 kilometers from the Danube. In both sectors together the Russians captured more than 12,000 prisoners and destroyed and captured 107 tanks and much other material.

Page 2, Column 3.

SS - ANNIHILATION CAMP.

When the Russian Army recently liberated Lublin, it found the deserted scene of horrible crimes in the vicinity of the town -- the concentration camp of Maidanek erected by the German SS and known under the name "Vernichtungslager" (camp of annihilation).

Documents found by the Russians on the spot after the liberation of Lublin and statements by surviving witnesses published in Moscow papers show that two million prisoners, among them many women and children, were brought to the camp of Maidanek during the German occupation; only 17,000 were still alive at the time of the German evacuation, and the Germans carried the survivors with them.

The purpose of the camp was the systematic annihilation of the prisoners brought there: political adversaries of the Nazi regime, freedom-loving citizens of countries occupied by the Germans, Jewish inhabitants of Germany and occupied countries, Polish and Russian peasants from territories where Germans were settled. The biggest number of victims were Poles, Russians, Ukrainians and Jews.

The killing of the victims was done by gas. The bodies were either dug in or burned in big ovens erected in the camp. Among the documents found at Maidanek, there is the letter from a German firm which built the ovens and warned the camp commandant not to endanger the durability of the ovens by using them beyond capacity. According to the investigations so far made, no less than 600,000 bodies have been cremated in these ovens.

**Leaflet in German (English translation, Page 6) (Sternenbanner, London, den 23, August 1944)**



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Page 2, Column 4.

72 German Generals.

In the past week seven German generals have surrendered in France: General Otto Elfeldt, General Ferdinand Neuling, Lt. General Karl Spang, Lt. General Kurt Badinski, Lt. General Erwin Menny, Major General Hans Schuberth, Major General Ludwig Bieringer and SS Lt. General Pembacker.

That brings the total number of German Generals lost since the beginning of the summer offensives to 72.

Page 2, Columns 3 and 4.

Radio program.



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# Carta de América

CONFIDENTIAL
(BRITISH SECRET)

Nº 33 AGOSTO DE 1943

## FESTIVAL POPULAR EN NORTEAMERICA

DURANTE el mes de Mayo pasado se han celebrado en los Estados Unidos festivales populares de muchas naciones, en los que se ha reflejado el espíritu internacional y las costumbres de la población de muchos países que viven ahora en la Unión. En estas fiestas, que han llegado a formar parte de la vida cultural de América y se celebran actualmente en los lugares donde se concentran grandes comunidades de la misma procedencia nacional, se da rienda suelta al sentimiento patriótico.

Más de 1.500 personas de origen extranjero tomaron parte en el pasaporte del 21º festival celebrado en Filadelfia bajo los auspicios de la *National Folk Festival Association*. Los bailarines y músicos procedían de familias inglesas, irlandesas, españolas, francesas, belgas, italianas y húngaras. Hubo presentación de danzas especiales interpretadas por los indios de los Estados Unidos y por grupos regionales como los montañeses del este y del oeste, "cowboys" y mineros de Pennsylvania. En el programa aparecían todo clase de bailes y danzas populares y típicos.

Miss Sarah Gertrude Knott, fundadora de la *National Folk Festival Association*, dijo que la nota característica del festival de este año fué "la unidad norteamericana en medio del vario complejo de pueblos, razas y nacionalidades originales que componen los Estados Unidos." Describió estas fiestas como "un espectáculo estremecido y pintoresco, pero cuyo significado es verdaderamente profundo."

## En la ruta de Tokio

BARNET NOVER, del "Washington Post," escribe: "Detrás de Rendova está Munda; detrás de Munda: Bougainville; detrás de Bougainville, Rabaul; detrás de Rabaul, Truk; y Truk está a 1.500 millas de Tokio.

"Naturalmente, es enormemente alentador que seamos nosotros, y no los japoneses, quienes hayamos roto la zona en el Pacífico del sur y del sudoeste; porque somos nosotros, y no nuestros enemigos, quienes tenemos la iniciativa. También resulta enormemente alentador saber que en esta acción fué sorprendente nuestra Aviación, lo mismo que en el desembarco inicialmente sobre las islas Trobriand y Woodlark, y en la bahía de Nassau, cerca de Segi-manda. Nuevas Georgias, fuimos también éxitos iniciales. . .

Apenas hace once meses desde las operaciones victoriosas realizadas en Tulagi, Guadalcanal, por esa fuerza enfrentamos nuevamente, bajo el mando de las autoridades navales. Vemos, pues, que entre los meses de Mayo y Agosto de 1942 empeñó e inclinarse en nuestro favor la balanza de fuerzas militares en el Pacífico. Durante este período se libraron las batallas del Mar de Coral y de Midway. Ambas fueron victorias decisivas para los Estados Unidos.

"Desde entonces hemos estado fortaleciendo nuestra capacidad ofensiva en el Pacífico aunque el hecho haya dependido la escasez derivada del hecho de estar combatiendo contra el resto del mundo mientras que el Japón continúa en un año cómodo. Sin embargo, nuestras fuerzas en el Pacífico son ahora considerablemente mayores de lo que eran.

"El problema planteado en el de el cuerpo fuerza en ese teatro es ahora bastante grande para poder las defensas conseguidas por el Japón en la cadena de islas al norte de Australia.

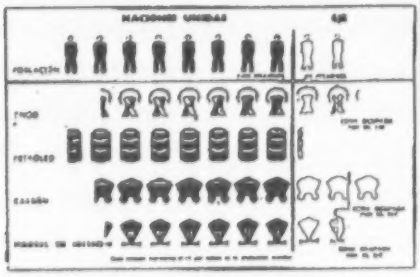
"Desde nuestras posiciones avanzadas adquiridas en Nueva Guinea y en las islas centrales de Salomón podremos intensificar nuestro radio de vuelo sobre Buzalanville. Aun cuando se tome Buzalanville, tendremos una enorme la tarea más dura de todas, el ataque y captura de Rabaul, la base japonesa más formidable fortificada en el Pacífico Meridional. . .

"Esta circunstancia parece que ha causado confusión y consternación tanto en Berlín como en Tokio. Durante el período del gran debate público en este país acerca de el problema concerniente nuestras fuerzas contra Hitler o el Japón, la radio nazi hizo todo lo que pudo para persuadirnos de que atacáramos primero el Japón. Y ahora que estamos atacando al Japón ellos

(Continúa en la pág. 4)

### BOB HOPE VOLUNTARIO

El conocido artista cinematográfico y locutor Robert Hope, visitando a los heridos norteamericanos en Inglaterra.




Leaflet in Spanish (four pages) Page 1 (Carta de América)

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## Cómo se Rinden los Italianos

A pesar de estar destinados a un campo de prisioneros, estos italianos se rinden alegremente a las tropas aliadas en Sicilia, situado en el extremo oriental de Sicilia.

## LOS PRISIONEROS DEL EJE

El Senador Robert R. Reynolds, Presidente del Comité de Asuntos Militares del Senado norteamericano, al comentar la situación de los prisioneros de guerra del Eje en los Estados Unidos, ha hecho las siguientes manifestaciones:

"El mantenimiento de un creciente número de prisioneros de guerra del Eje en los Estados Unidos, producirá un aumento en las necesidades mantención impuestos por su cuidado, vestuario y alimentos. Sin embargo, no ofrecen el mínimo blanco administrativo. Las autoridades encargadas a cargo de los prisioneros de guerra no han suficiente efectivo de un medio existente a lo prescrito en la Convención de Ginebra.

Los prisioneros de guerra del Eje pasan de protección contra la violencia, la curiosidad pública y toda explotación de cualquier carácter.

Los prisioneros capturados por el Gobierno Federal, de acuerdo con las estipulaciones de la Convención de Ginebra, no trabajan en ningún labor que tenga relación con las operaciones militares. Todos los prisioneros que deseen como ejercicio reciben ochenta centavos al día. No se obliga a trabajar a los oficiales. Pero, los oficiales que quieren trabajar reciben una paga adicional. Los que no trabajan reciben una asignación de acuerdo con su categoría. Los oficiales no que trabajan los prisioneros de guerra una biblioteca y escuela en que trabaja la publicación oficial que hace libros trabajo en la misma localidad.

Los prisioneros del Eje son alimentados con los mismos habituales del Ejército de los Estados Unidos. Se respetan las disposiciones de la Convención de Ginebra por lo que se refiere al vestido de los prisioneros. Cuando la necesitan, reciben tratamiento sanitario por médicos oficiales encargados por ellos mismos, ofreciéndoles hospitalización y servicios dentales.

En los campamentos de prisioneros se fomentan las actividades culturales, deportivas y recreativas. Se han establecido varios educativos, patrocinados por los propios prisioneros y supervisados por bibliotecas que comprenden libros de una gran variedad de temas. Se concede gran importancia a los deportes físicos y a los deportes.

Los mismos privilegios de correo están a todos los prisioneros a los soldados de los Estados Unidos, se han establecido a los prisioneros de guerra del Eje, autorizados por los servicios postales de la organización internacional YMCA, y la Cruz Roja Internacional.

Los privilegios de la Convención de Ginebra referente a los prisioneros de guerra se respetan, y ningún representante en los Estados Unidos, tanto por lo que se refiere a su cuidado y trato, como a su administración.

## Una Verdad Geopolítica

En 1936, el General Karl Haushofer, director del Instituto de Geopolítica de Munich, hizo un visit por Italia y fue recibido por el Rey Victorio Manuel. Con motivo de su visita dijo, refiriéndose al actual teatro de operaciones aliadas: "Sicilia es el centro de gravedad del Imperio Mediterráneo." Y el tiempo ha venido a dar la razón al General Haushofer.

## LA AUTONOMÍA DE PUERTO RICO

El Sr. Harold L. Ickes, Presidente del Comité de los Ocho, cuyo se Dentro al designado por el Presidente Roosevelt para el estudio de la extensión de la autonomía de Puerto Rico ha anunciado que el Comité se reunirá en Washington el 15 de Julio.

En la carta de convocatoria dirigida a los miembros del Comité por el Sr. Ickes, les ha advertido que un trabajo investigación nos días.

El Comité, compuesto por cuatro puertorriqueños y cuatro norteamericanos, estudiará las revisiones de la ley orgánica bajo la cual ha venido gobernándose Puerto Rico desde 1917.

Los miembros del Comité son:

- Harold L. Ickes, Secretario del Interior.
- Abe Fortas, Subsecretario del Interior.
- Rexford G. Tugwell, Gobernador de Puerto Rico.
- Rev. Raymond A. McGowan, de la Conferencia Nacional de Bienestar Católico.
- Martin Travieso, Magistrado del Tribunal Supremo de Justicia de Puerto Rico.
- Luis Muñoz Marín, Presidente del Senado de Puerto Rico.
- Celestino Iriarte, Senador.
- José Ramírez Santibañez, ex-Senador de Puerto Rico.

Una de las tareas que examinará el Comité será el de la elección popular del Gobernador de Puerto Rico. En la actualidad, el Gobernador es designado por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos a propuesta del Senado de la Unión. En el representante de la autoridad federal en la Isla, y tiene, al mismo tiempo, funciones análogas a las del jefe del poder ejecutivo. La decisión popular del Gobernador significará un cambio en las relaciones de Puerto Rico con el Gobierno federal.

Se supone que el Comité, además de examinar la marcha del Gobierno insular, presentará a la Unión de la ley básica porque se rige actualmente la Isla con el propósito de modificar las cuarta disposiciones del Gobierno federal y del Gobierno de Puerto Rico.

El actual Gobernador, Sr. Tugwell, y muchos de los dirigentes liberales, vienen pidiendo hace tiempo la revisión de la ley orgánica. Las recomendaciones hechas en este sentido por el Gobernador Tugwell han provocado una ola, mientras el Presidente Roosevelt y la designación del Comité.

Durante los días últimos se ha venido planteando periódicamente la cuestión de la organización política de la Isla. Varios grupos puertorriqueños han aprobado resoluciones en dicho sentido, y en el grupo Congreso de los Estados Unidos se pronunciaron días y ocho proyectos en la misma dirección desde 1928 a 1942.



## Aviones de bombardeo aliados de gran radio de acción

Los aviones están siendo especialmente ideados del ataque de los submarinos por los grandes de gran radio de acción. Se trata de aparatos especialmente equipados para hacer vuelos a objetivos distantes y provistos de aparatos de radio para poderse en comunicación con los barcos de superficie tan pronto hallen uno con los submarinos para que los puedan bombardear inmediatamente de profundidad. Los submarinos ya no pueden sumergirse por más tiempo sin peligro de ser atacados en seguida por los aviones, como venían haciendo hasta ahora. Los aviones de gran radio de acción pueden volar una gran zona de mar delante y a los lados del convoy, y descubrir a los submarinos, ya estén sumergidos o naveguen por la superficie.

En la actualidad los aliados están bombardeando submarinos durante un tiempo mayor de la que pueden comunicar los radio. Parece que durante los días últimos se ha venido hundiendo mayor número de submarinos que antes han hundido de buques mercantes. Solamente los Estados Unidos están construyendo buques DURANTE a una VELOCIDAD de seis Cada.

## *Consagración del Nuevo Vicario Católico de Islandia*

En la iglesia de San Patricio de Washington se ha celebrado la consagración del nuevo Obispo Titular de Hólo, Vicario Apostólico de Islandia.

En la ceremonia ofician el Delegado Apostólico para los Estados Unidos Monseñor Giovanni y el Administrador Apostólico de Richmond. Al acto asistieron un gran número de dignatarios civiles de Washington y Baltimore y miembros de la colonia islandesa y entre ellos estaba el Hon. Thor Thors, Ministro de Islandia en los Estados Unidos.

El sermón fué pronunciado por el Rev. John Francis O'Hara, C.S.C., D.D., Delegado Militar y antiguo Presidente de la Universidad de Notre Dame.

Después de la ceremonia el nuevo Obispo fué huésped de honor en un almuerzo dado en el Hotel Mayflower. Presidió el Rev. Lawrence J. Shehan, Párroco de San Patricio, y pronunciaron unas palabras el Delegado Apostólico en los Estados Unidos y el Ministro de Islandia.

En los círculos católicos de Washington se ha comentado que el nuevo Obispo de Islandia es el primero natural de la isla que ha llegado a tan alta dignidad.

## EL MENSAJE DE CHURCHILL Y ROOSEVELT

Winston Churchill

Franklin D. Roosevelt

## APELACIÓN AL PUEBLO ITALIANO

El mensaje enviado al pueblo italiano por el Presidente Roosevelt y el Primer Ministro Churchill no fué relacionado por ningún especialista en propaganda o mensaje en irreconocible lenguaje diplomático.

Procede del corazón de dos hombres y de los corazones de dos pueblos. El hombre de la calle, de la tienda de la esquina, de la cervecería inglesa, dirá lo mismo en diferente lenguaje. Millones de gentes y todos los idiomas querían resumir estos días para que los italianos comprendan, y obtener todo de que sea destruido todo.

No tenemos satisfacción alguna en prolongar la guerra y la devastación. No queremos producir daño a ninguna de las víctimas de Mussolini y de aunque pueblos amigos.

Queremos que puedan buscar para la restitución del hogar todos los talentos, las maduras fervorosas, los corazones de acero y los hombres de Italia. No queremos derrotar innecesariamente la sangre italiana. Queremos que Italia sea libre.

El hombre que muchos americanos e ingleses recuerdan al principio con cierta inclinación porque parecía una doctrina de orden y con un objetivo definido, ha llegado a hacerse odioso. Hemos visto su repugnante crueldad en Libia, en Abisinia y en su propia patria. Ha sí forma más pura de depravación contra el mundano. Sabemos, también, que el espíritu de barbarismo hacia el pueblo italiano ha resultado siempre una pesada cadena. Nunca ha dejado parecido el espíritu de Garibaldi o de Manini. Ha fracasado el fascismo con su incomparable en el arte militar de la guerra, que glorificaron sus dirigentes y su enorme corrupción. Como se ha demostrado de un modo espléndido en la campaña de Sicilia. Si ha perpetuado la miseria e infelicidad eternidad de sus días desde Mussolini abajo. Todo esto ha llegado a ser tan evidente que la locura de los días del Risorgimento puede despertar de nuevo de su letargo.

Los Sres. Roosevelt y Churchill han hecho un llamamiento al pueblo italiano para un fin honroso de la guerra declarando apreciada por Mussolini. No parece en duda el valor de los soldados italianos. Este valor se ha desperdiciado bajo las condiciones más desventajosas, por hombres "mariscales" y abandonados por los alemanes en el frente ruso y sobre todos los campos de batalla en Africa, desde El Alamein al Cabo Bon" y ahora en la propia Sicilia. No han, pues, que acostumbrar de que se hallan grandes masas de tropas italianas. Lo asombroso es que hayan luchado tan bien y durante tanto tiempo.

Queremos salvar a Italia de verdaderos Italia del arte y de la ciencia, de la buena voluntad y de las inteligentes clases de la Italia Decente y de la fe, del genio y del trabajo; la Italia que tenían de nosotros simpatía.

A lo dicho por el Presidente y por el Primer Ministro Inglés y mitades de nuestros Jefes Militares añadimos:

### PIDIENDO LA PAZ

Los italianos libres que residen en países Americanos han expresado su deseo de que la paz en el Viejo mundo sea salvar a la parte de la vieja raza. Las asociaciones de italianos libres de Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay y Perú han peticionado formalmente un armisticio pidiendo a los italianos de todo el continente americano su intervención única del pueblo de Italia para que pida una paz honrosa. El manifiesto dirige que los esfuerzos y actividades de los italianos han concentrado una valiosa oportunidad al desarrollo y engrandecimiento del nuevo mundo.

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## En la ruta de Tokio

(Continuación de la pág. 1)

alguna fuerza, no parecen estar muy satisfechos ante la marcha de las operaciones. . .

"Por otra parte, todas las fidedignas fuentes, como corresponsal oficial al considerar a Hitler como nuestro enemigo nº 1, le están desvaneciendo. La mayor parte de nuestra fuerza se está movilizando contra el Eje europeo. Pero todo parece indicar que nos queda la suficiente para construir una verdadera preocupación para el Japón. No puede resultar esta conclusión para los dirigentes de Tokio. Están ya condenados."

James L. Ely, Presidente de la Comisión Federal de Comunicaciones ha hecho las declaraciones siguientes en Washington:

"La adopción por el Japón de una actitud defensiva ha quedado claramente revelada con el viaje del Primer Ministro Tojo al Asia suroriental y con su reciente entrevista a Siam.

"Aprovechándose de la felicidad que lograron por medio de un ataque por sorpresa, después de varios años de minuciosos preparativos, los japoneses pudieron vencer la valiente resistencia ofrecida por las Naciones Unidas.

"Pero, ahora, hemos vuelto a ganar la iniciativa en muchos teatros de esta guerra mundial, y Tokio puede percatarse ya los señales de su derrota. Está tratando de reforzar las defensas del Japón con el contenido ejército de los nuestros aviones. Hitler hace lo mismo en Europa.

"En el último semestre he visitado a sus vasallos en la China ocupada, en Manchuria, en las Filipinas, en la Indochina francesa, en Siam y en Malaya. En cada uno de estos países he tratado de estimular el sentimiento de

"¿Qué querría decir con Mi Sánchez ha ver contra a los Estados Unidos en la guerra?" — On The New Yorker.

la guerra del Japón. Se da cuenta de que pronto empezará la marcha sobre Tokio, y que por pequeña que sea la ayuda que alcance de las zonas ocupadas retrasará, aunque sea ligeramente, el aumento de la resistencia internacional.

"El pueblo siamés se da cuenta de lo que significan esas ambiciones de índole territorial y no servirá de cómplice en el crimen cometido por su dirigente quisling y Tojo."

"El "New York Times" dice que cada avance de las fuerzas aliadas en las islas de Salomón, y el raid de ayuda de los aviones norteamericanos a Rangún está más cerca de las bases importantes del Japón. Con cada avance, dicho aumenta la confianza y habilidad de las fuerzas de las Naciones Unidas. La captura de las islas de Attu, si se toman las islas aleutianas, facilitará la tarea y apresurará el día de la victoria final. No hay que salir esta ruta hacia Tokio. Por aire, por mar, por tierra a través de China se puede llegar por todas partes y vale la pena de seguirla toda."

"Nuestras victorias en Guadalcanal y en Nueva Guinea son una prueba de nuestra acción ofensiva y pero, además, los Aliados están situados de tal modo, que pueden elegir el momento y lugar para atacar al enemigo."

El Almirante Emory S. Land, Presidente de la Comisión Marítima, ha hecho las declaraciones siguientes en Washington:

"Estamos construyendo dos barcos japoneses por cada unidad que ellos pueden construir. A pesar de los frenéticos esfuerzos para forzar la producción, los bombardeos aéreos continúan en esa posesión, comparándola con la producción conjunta de barcos de guerra y de mercantes del enemigo.

"Desde el comienzo de la guerra, los japoneses sólo han sido capaces de construir buques por un total de 1.850.000 toneladas. Los hemos hundido 149 barcos de guerra y 389 buques mercantes, por un total de 2.234.000 toneladas.

"Los aliados ocupan esas cifras con la nuestra. En el primer semestre de 1943 construirán 870 barcos mercantes, en vez de los 746 construídos en todo el año 1942. Durante el año 1943 construiremos buques por un total de 8.089.133 toneladas, y en el primer semestre de 1943 hemos construído ya barcos mercantes por un total de 8.818.923 toneladas.

"Hemos producido más que hace en un año que los enemigos hayan construído desde el principio de la guerra."

## ESCUCHAD

Las emisiones en español dedicadas en español desde los Estados Unidos pueden ser escuchadas [illegible] minutos después de cada hora en las siguientes longitudes de onda:

| Horas | Longitud de onda en metros | Horas | Longitud de onda en metros |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0015 | 25.9, 30.7 | 1115 | 49.8, 49.4 |
| 0115 | 30.7 | 1215 | 31.3 |
| 0215 | 30.7 | 1315 | 19.9, 30.9, 30.9 |
| 0315 | 30.7 | 1415 | 19.5, 30.9 |
| 0415 | 30.7 | 1515 | 19.8, 19.8 |
| 0515 | 30.7 | 1615 | 19.8, 19.9 |
| 0615 | 30.7, [illegible] | 1715 | 19.8, 19.9, 19.7, 16.9 |
| 0715 | 30.7, [illegible] | 1815 | 19.8, 25.9 |
| 0815 | 30.7, [illegible] | 1915 | 19.8 |
| 0915 | 30.7, [illegible] | 2015 | 19.8 |
| 1015 | 49.8, [illegible] | 2115 | 19.8, 31.6, 33.6 |

Las emisiones especiales de la B.B.C. pueden oírse diariamente con arreglo [illegible] siguiente:

| Horas | Longitud de onda en metros | Horas | Longitud de onda en metros |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8,15- 8,30 | 49,10; 41,96 41,49 | 14,45-15,15 | 24,68; 19,75; 18,84; |
| 16,15-16,30 | 41,96; 31,35; 31,37; 31,41 | 22,45-23,15 | 19,80; 24,1; 42,13; 41,32; 31,75 |

"Revista Popular," S. X. 42:

"Para conseguirlas [illegible] es necesario una superioridad aérea y naval abrumadora, que los anglosajones no poseen, ni en sueños, y que no poseerán nunca."

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Leaflet in Spanish (four pages) page 4 (Carta de América)

MAP 1

**Map 1: Situation in Europe, 6 June 1944**

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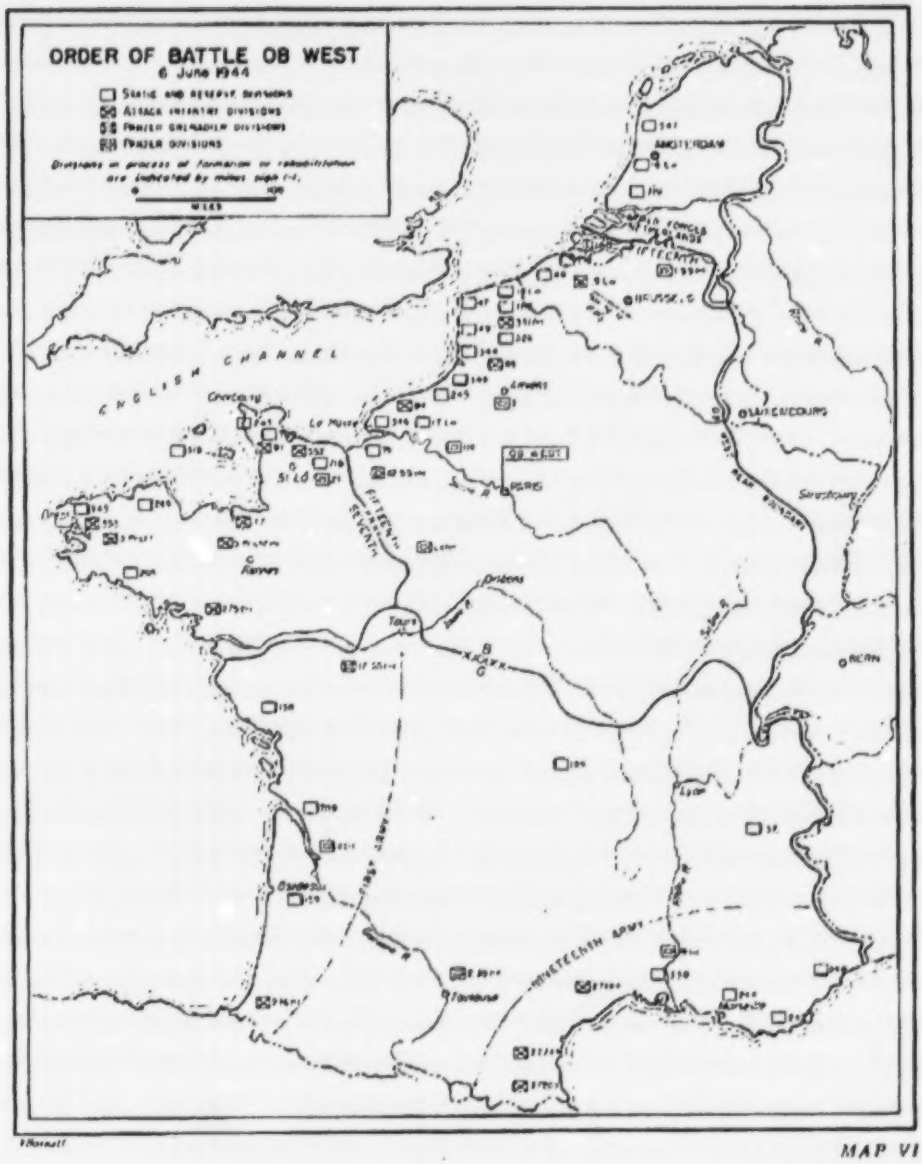


**Map 2: Order of Battle OB West, 6 June 1944**

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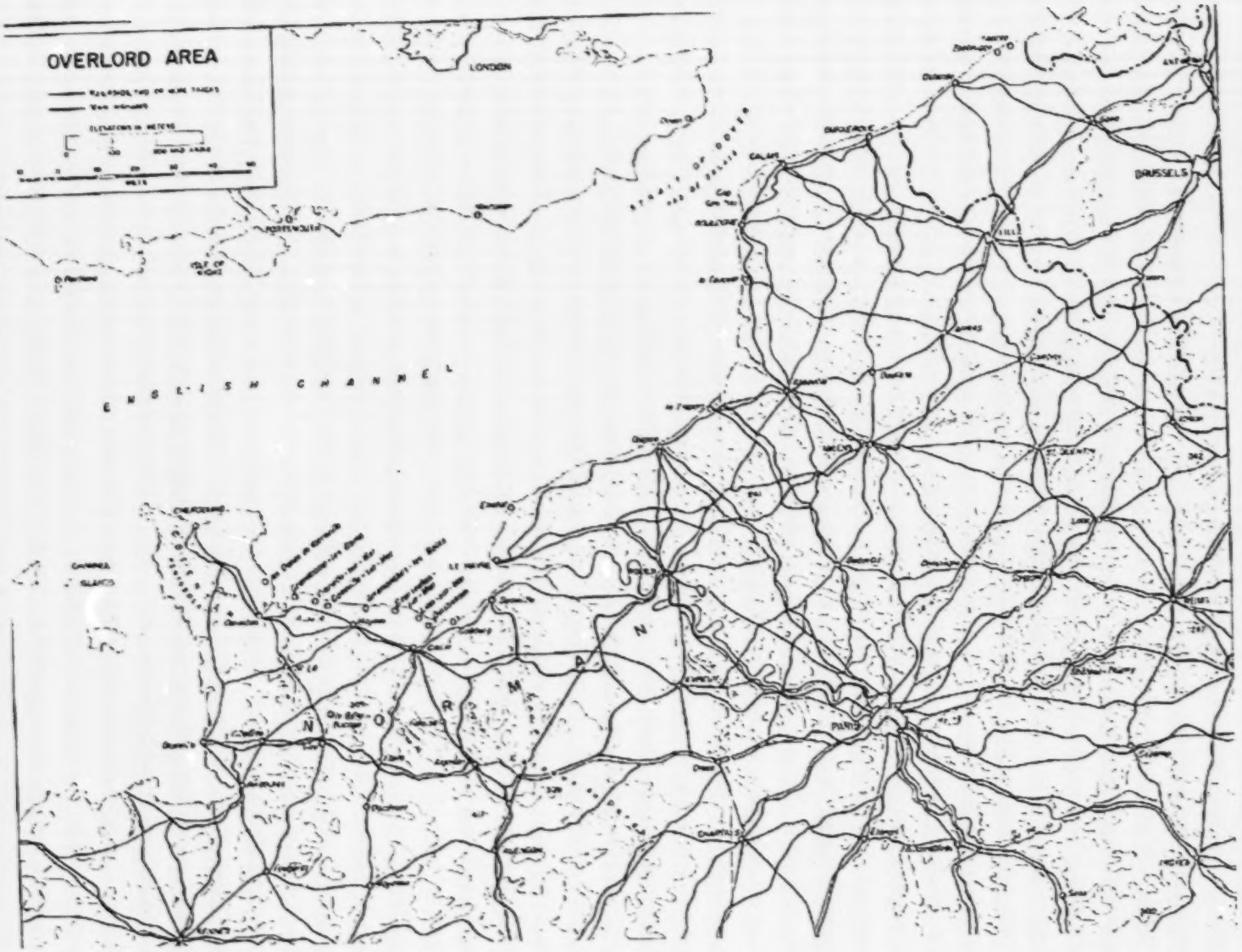


**Map 3: Overlord Area**



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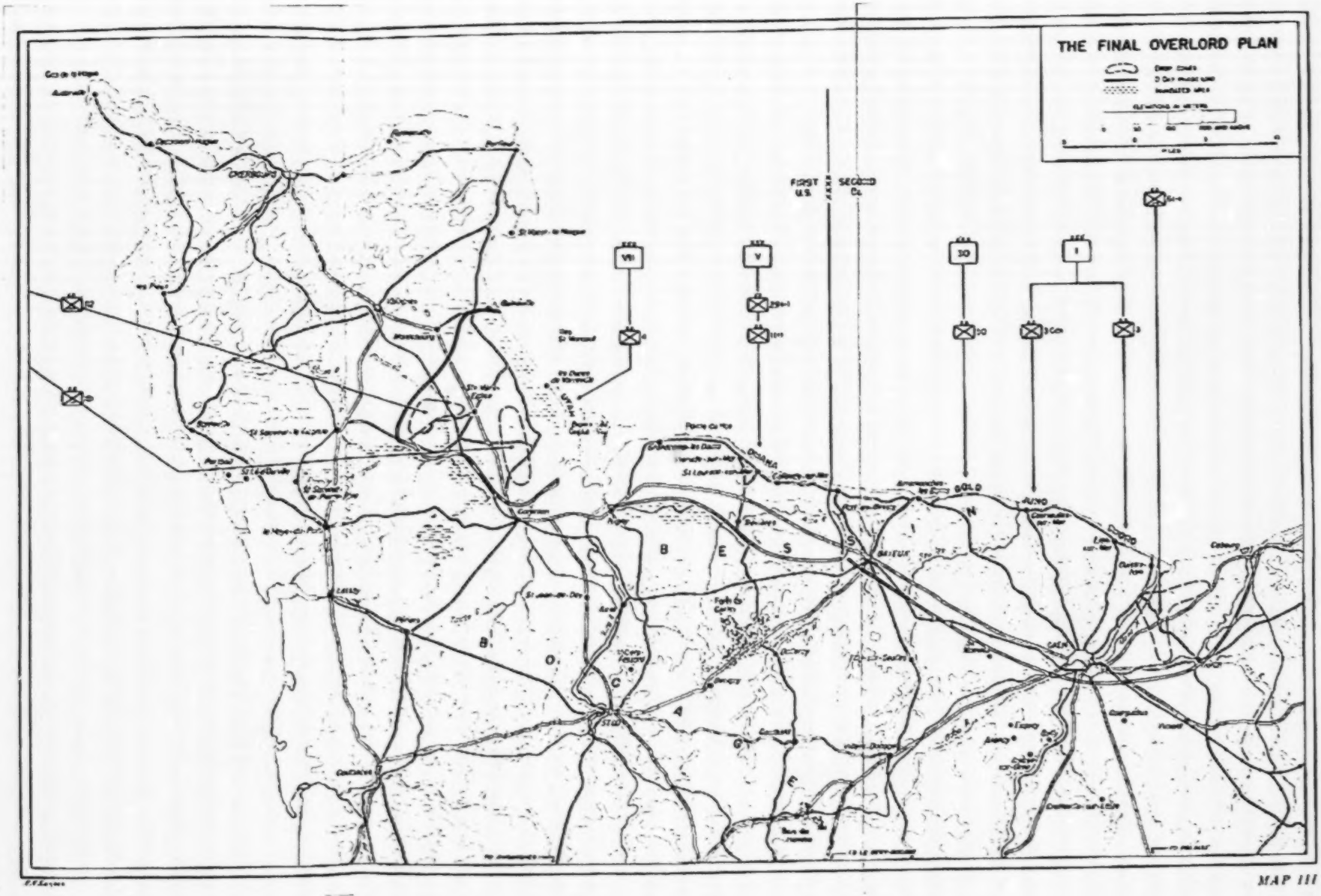


**Map 4: The Final Overlord Plan**



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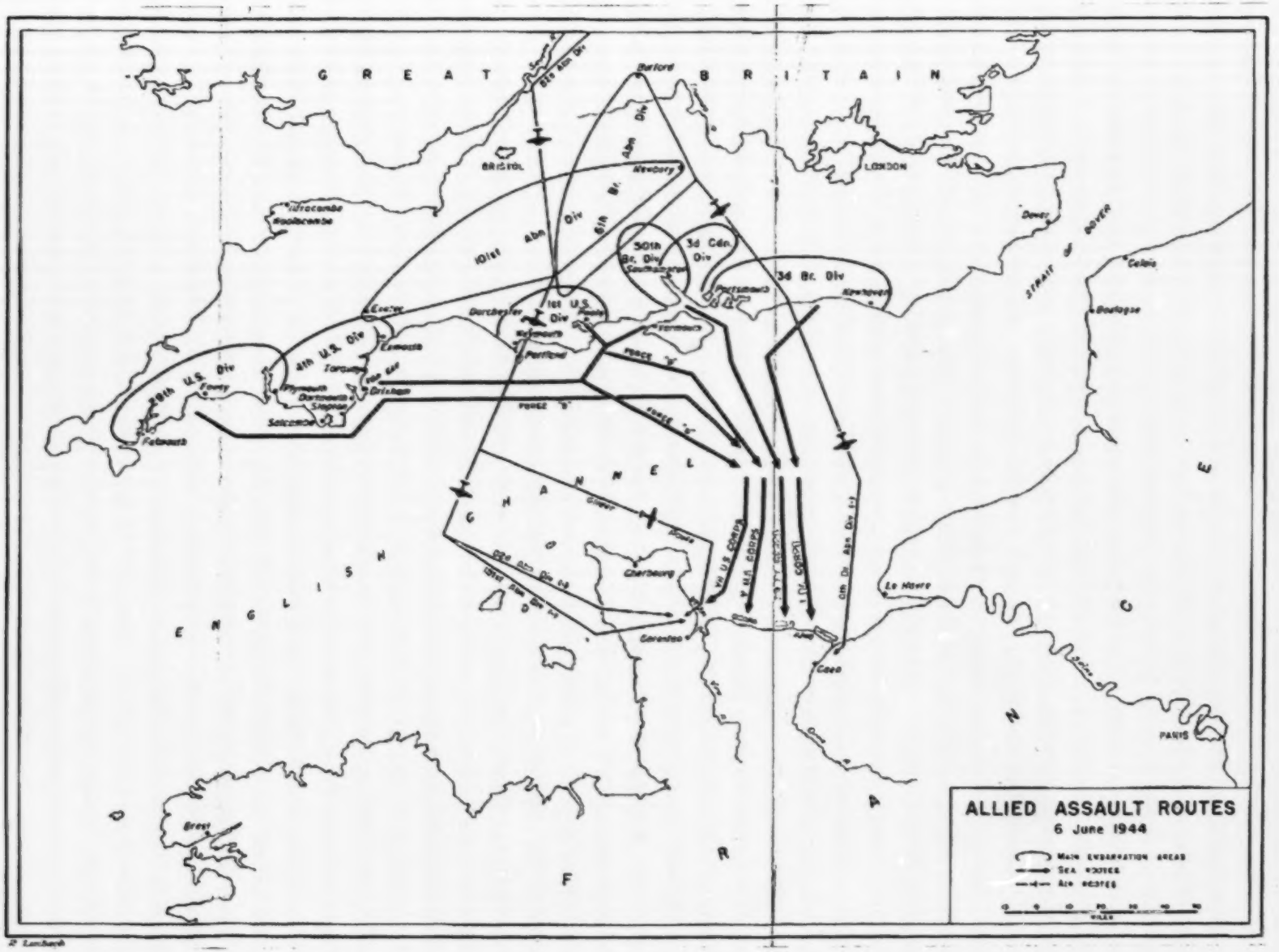


**Map 5: Allied Assault Routes**



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**Poster 1: Hitler and Mussolini**

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**Poster 2: Fascisti Repubblicani**



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**Poster 3: Fuori i tedeschi**



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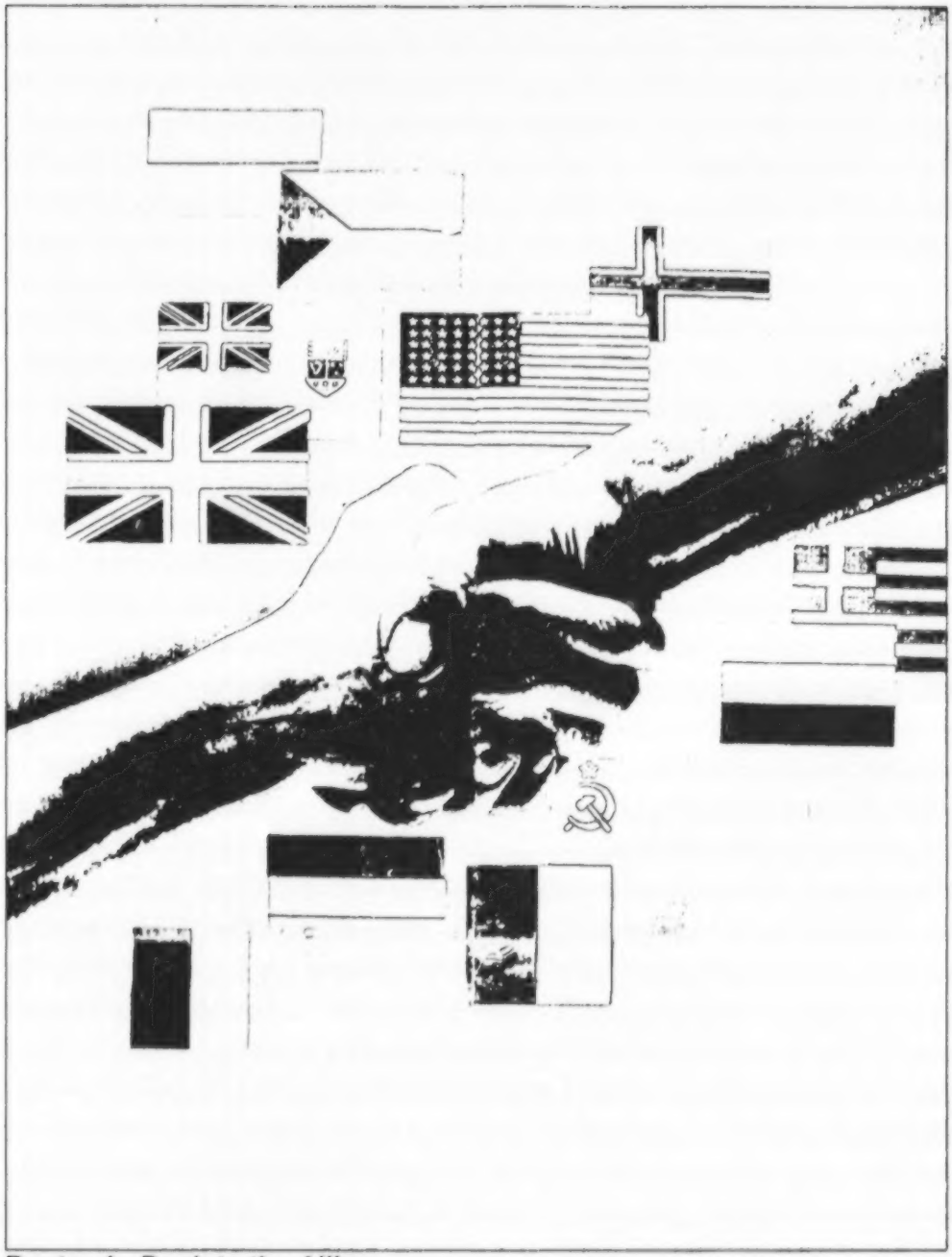

**Poster 4: Depicts the Allies**

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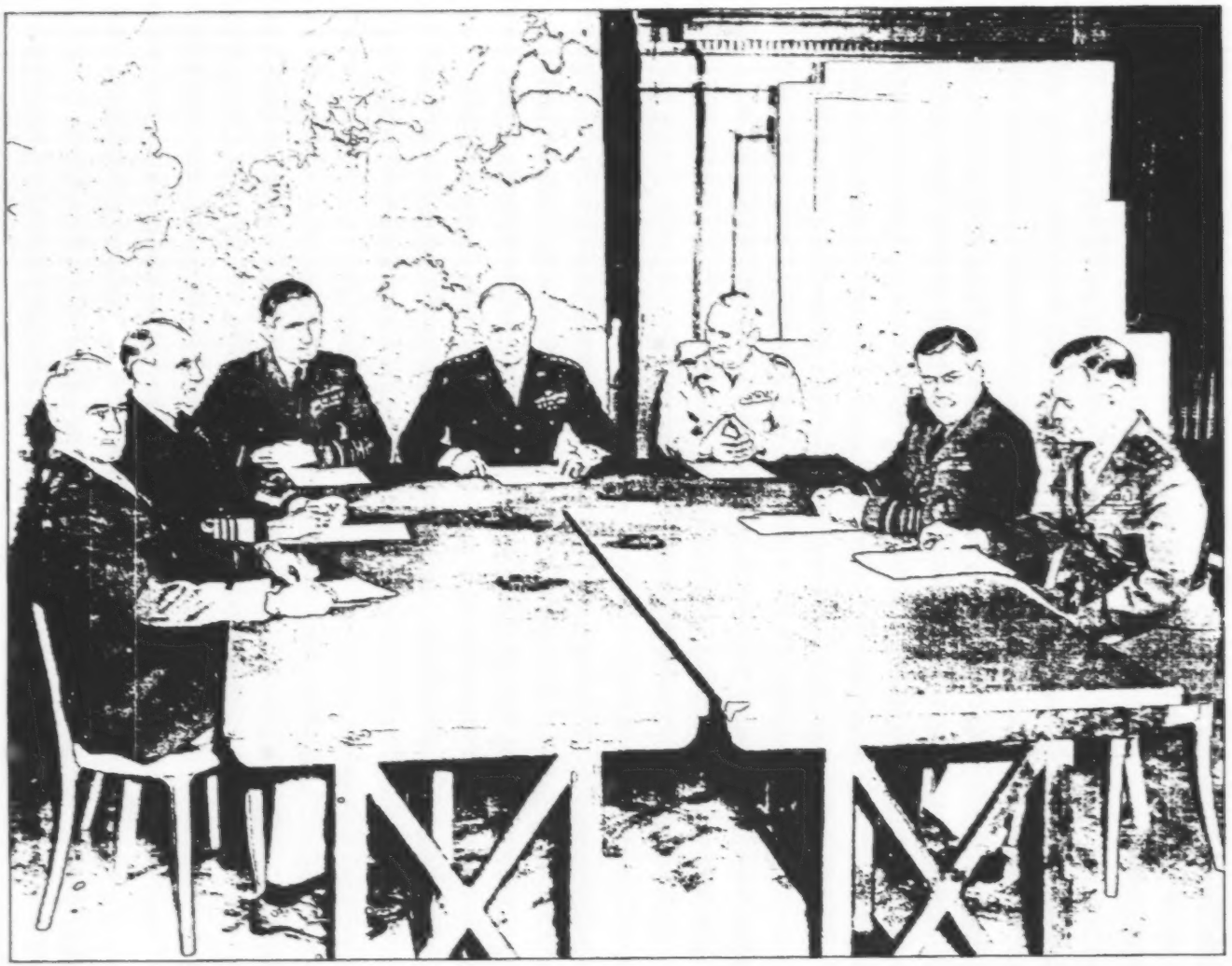

**Photograph 1: OVERLORD commanders meeting, January 1944, General Eisenhower, Walter B. Smith, Omar Bradley, Arthur Tedder, Bernard Montgomery, Trafford Leigh-Mallory, Bertram Ramsay.**



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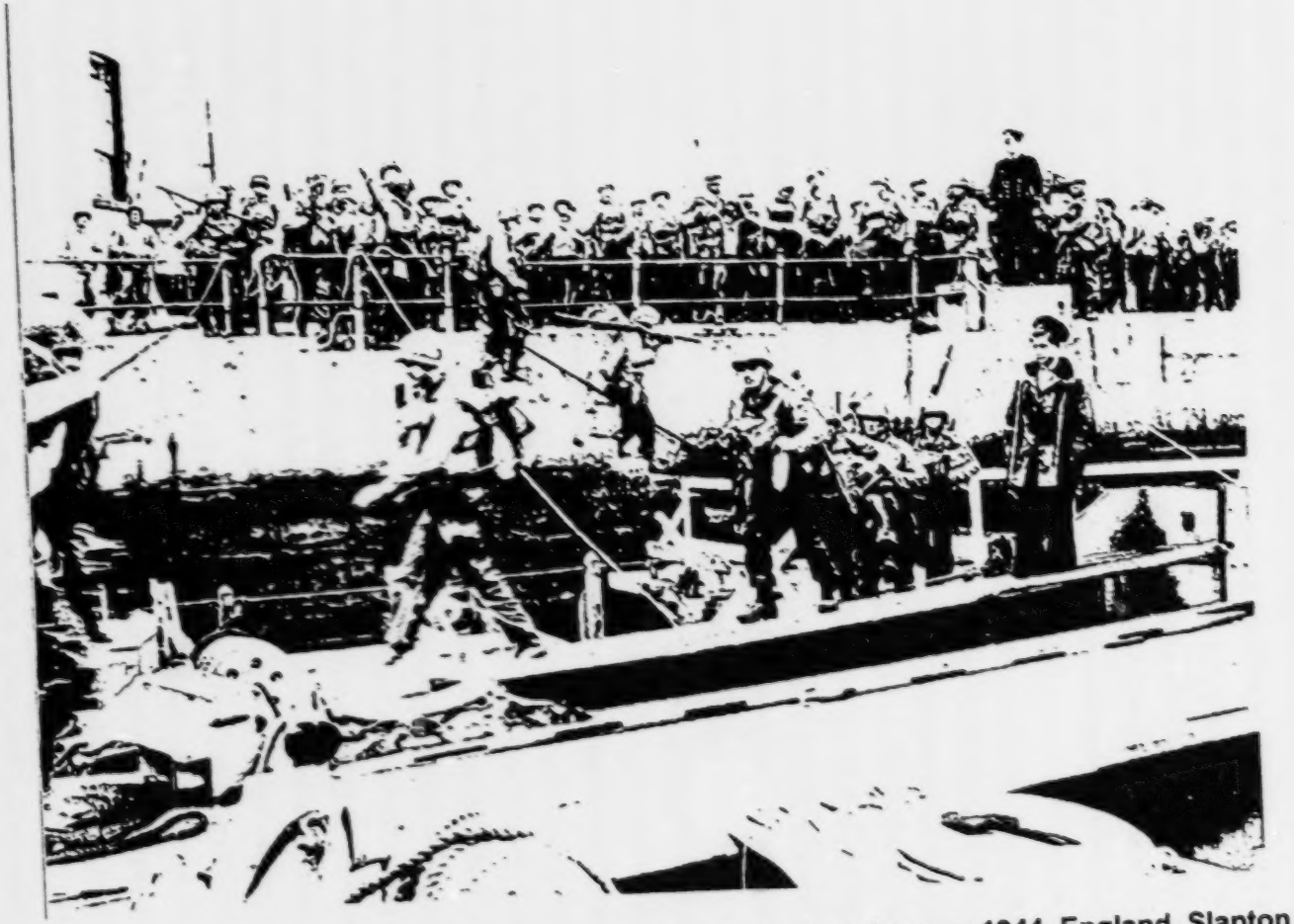

**Photograph 2: American GIs during practice run for D-Day, January 1944, England, Slapton Sands (three photos).**



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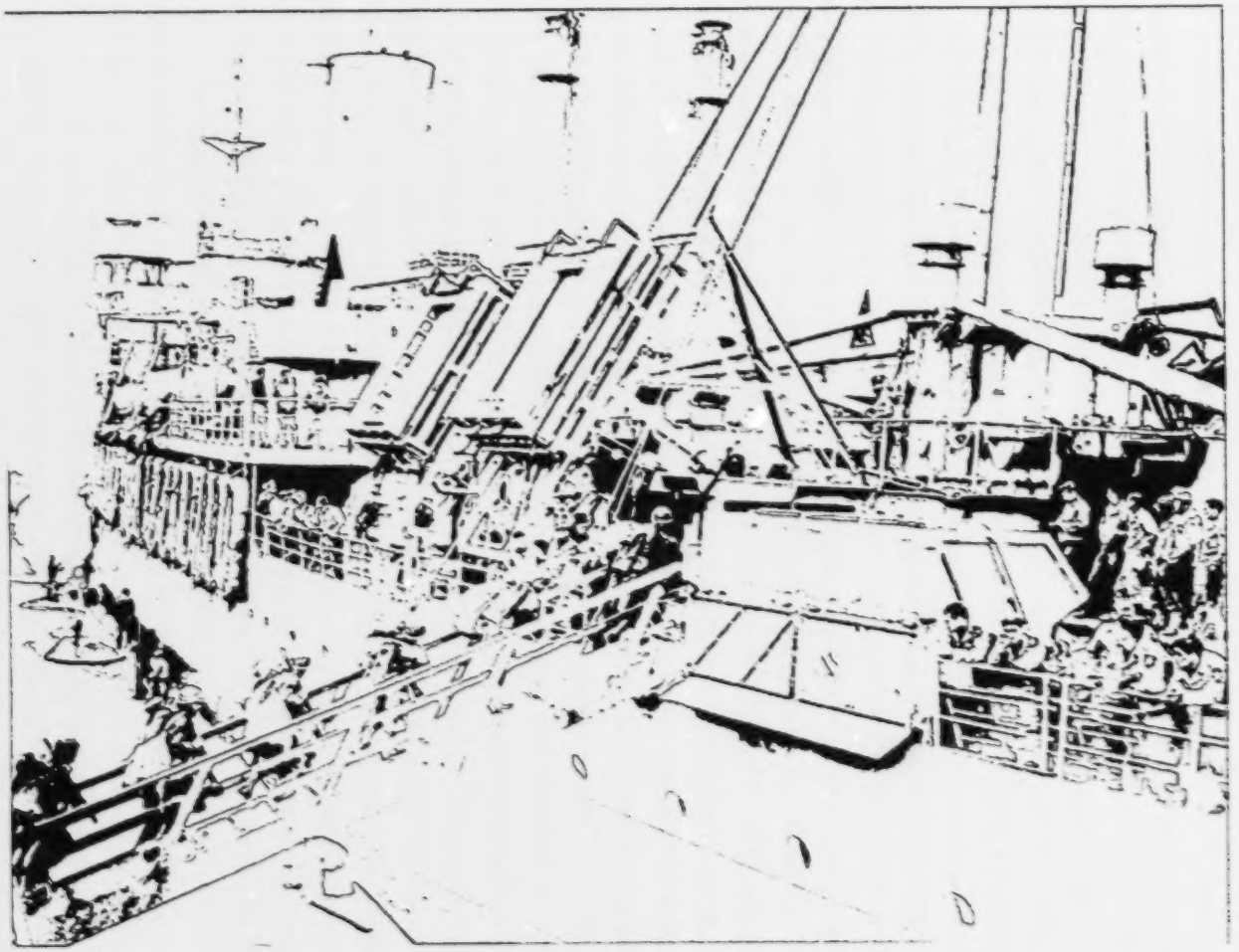

**Photograph 3: American GIs during practice run for D-Day, January 1944, England, Slapton Sands (three photos).**



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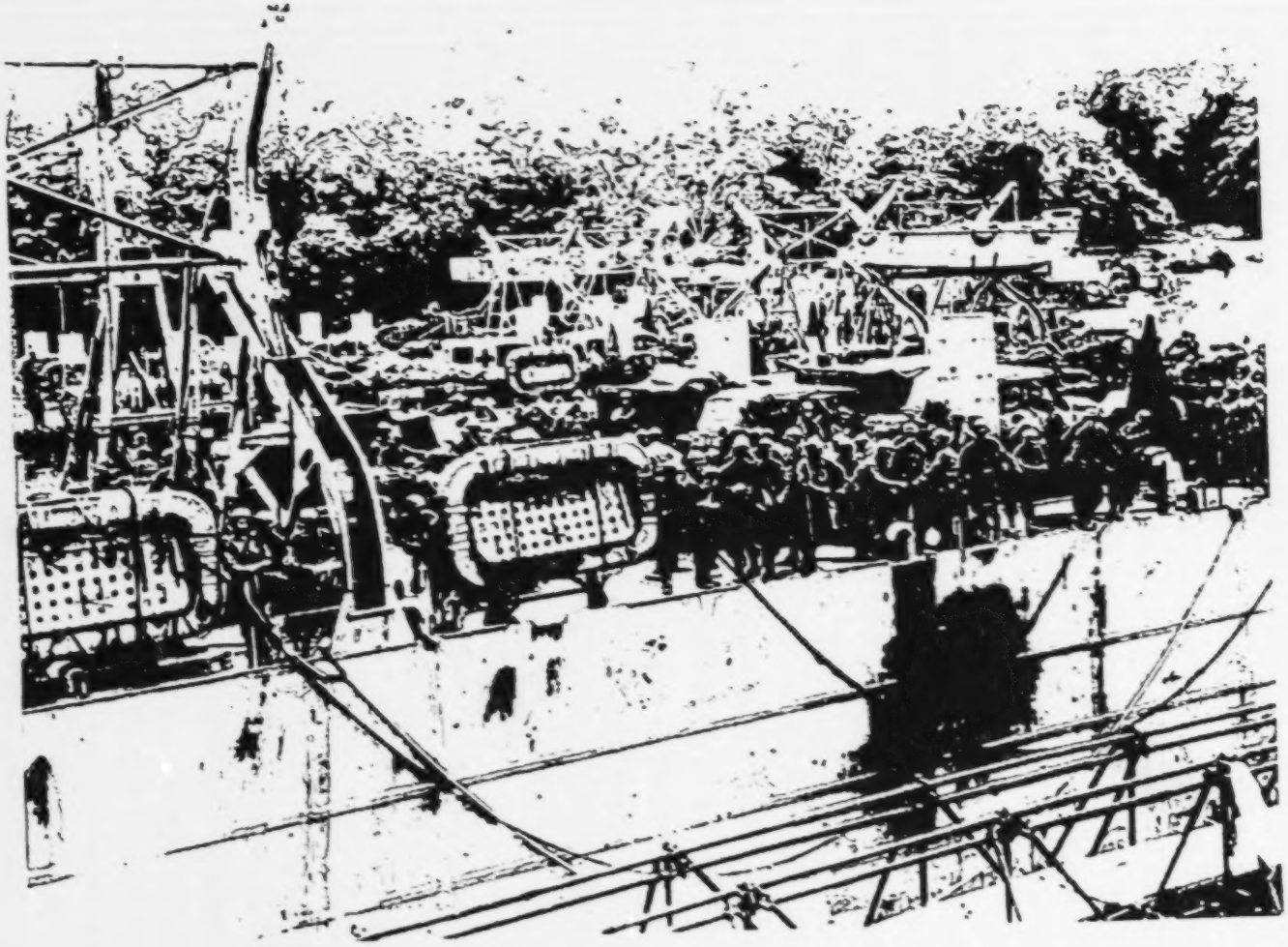

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